THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

LONGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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LIFE THE GREAT QUESTION, DEATH.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

30,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathbed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $4,500,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advanatages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,

Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.

jan. 27 103—2taw—wtf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D., 1867.

James Wilson and others, vs. Neill McMillan } Petition for partition of lands.

IN THIS CASE it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, one of the Heirs at Law of Angus McMillan, deceased, and a tenant in common of the lands set forth in the petition, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, notifying the said Neill McMillan to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and the order for division granted as prayed for.

Test, D. BLUE, C. C. C.,
per L. J. HALL, D. C.

march 15 6-6t*

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover county, we will, on Thursday, 10th day of May next, at the late residence of Thomas Lee, in said county, proceed to sell at auction, the following lands, to wit:

One tract in Duplin county, on Wild Cat Branch, containg 239 acres.

One other tract on East side of Holly Shelter, and North side of Shaking Creek, containing 480 acres.

Also two other tracts on Holly Shelter Creek, and one on the North East River, number of acres not known.

Terms of sale—one-fifth cash, the balance at nine and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving notes with good security.

JOHN J. MOORE, } Adm'rs of
ROBERT LEE, } Thos. Lee.

april 12 9—4t*

The late interesting exhumation of suppressed passages of "Gulliver's Travels," turns out to be an invention of some Chatterton who contributes to a London daily, and who has confessed. Everybody was taken in by it, even the London Review, and "F. M. T.," initials which have a horrible indentity with those of the bard Tupper, implored the journal in which the papers appeared to go on with the publication.

The Russian Archpriest Popoff has popped off from London to St. Petersburg to try to bring about communion between the Russo-Greek Church and the Anglican.

From Miss Barber's Weekly.

GENERAL BARTOW'S FAREWELL.

BY MISS DRUSILLA WORTH.

Gen. Bartow, of Savannah, commanded troops in Virginia. Before leaving home he was impressed with the belief that he would never meet his wife again. He was killed in making a charge at Manassas against the old New York Zouaves, and thus his presentment was verified.

Darling, come buckle on my sword,
The parting hour has come.
I hear the shrill notes of the life,
And spirit stirring drum.

Be brave, my bright, my beautiful,
My first and only love;
God asks of us the sacrifice,
But we will meet above.

One kiss, my own true hearted wife,
Then bid your Bartow go,
And seek amid war's deadly strife,
To meet our country's foe.

Look up, my love, and smile once more—
See yonder are my men,
They must not see me falter now,
Lest it dishearten them.

No tears! but like Andromica
Go help to tend the loom,
Yet never like her Hector will
Your own true Bartow come.

Farewell, and when the battle's o'er
Pray look among the slain,
And you will see the reason why
I cannot come again.

God shield thee from the coming woe,
Shall be my constant prayer,
Until He calls thee home above
I'll leave thee in His care.

The boys are waiting—I must go.
Farewell, my own dear wife,
This is the last I'll ever see
Of thee again in life.

THE following poem was written by a young Southerner over the grave of his mother:

The trembling dewdrop fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow.
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die,
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here,
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee.

Oft from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night wind's wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh come while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

ODE TO A BOB-TAILED CAT.

Felis infelix! Cat unfortunate,
With nary narrative!
Canst thou no tale relate
Of how
(M-e-o-w,)
Thy tail end come to terminate
So bluntly?

Did'st wear it off by
Sedentary habits
As do the rabbits?

Did'st go a
Fishing with it,
Fishing with it,
To "bob" for a catfish,
And got bobbed thyself?
Curses on that fish!

Did'st lose it in kittenhood,
Hungerly chewing it?
Or gaily pursuing it,
Did it make tangent,
Abrupt refrangent
From thy swift circuit?

Did some brother grey-back—
Yowling
And howling
In nocturnal strife,
Spitting and staring,
Cussing and swearing,
Ripping and tearing,
Calling thee "sausage tail"
Abbreviate thy suffix?

Or did thy jealous wife
Detect yer
In some sly flirtation,
And after Candal lecture,
Bite off thy termination?
And serve yer right!

Did some mischievous boy,
Some barbarous boy,
Some murderous boy,
Eliminite thy fins?
(Probably!)
The wretch,
The villain!
Cruelly spillin'
Thy innocent blood!
Let every cat scratch him,
Suck his breath,
Be his death
When e'er they can catch him.

Well, Bob, two courses are left,
Since thus of your tail you're bereft,
Tell your friends that by letter
From Prris,
You have learnt the style there is,
To wear the tail short,
And the briefer the better;
And for prompt imitation,
Such is the passion,
That every Grimalkin will
Follow your fashion,
Or else,
If they laugh at the stump
That you wag at your rump
There are fur shops where cat-skins are retailed,
Hurry on, Robert Caudal, and be tailed.

The Bishop of London has written to thank the Emperor for the allotment of a site for an English and American place of worship during the Exhibition.

The Earl of Lauderdale has been elected as a representative Peer for Scotland in the House of Lords, in the room of Lord Gray, recently deceased.

The Savannah News is informed that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is delighted with the climate of Florida, and has purchased a place on St. John's River, where she intends to reside.

Gov. Ambrose E. Burnside was elected an honorary member of the Brown University Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity on Friday, and initiated with the appropriate rites.

Captain J. Pembroke Jones (late of the Confederate navy) has resigned his position as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the University at Athens, Ga.

STATE NEWS.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PHILLIPS.—RALEIGH, April 4th, 1867.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University, at the Executive office:

Present—His Excellency Gov. Worth, Chairman, Daniel M. Barringer, Kemp P. Battle, Thomas Bragg, John H. Bryan, Charles Manly, Bartholomew F. Moore:

The following announcement was made by the Secretary, and the following resolutions adopted on the motion of Col. Barringer:

The Rev. James Phillips, D. D., the Senior Professor in this Institution, departed this life in the 75th year of his age, on the morning of the 14th ult. He was the first to enter the Chapel and take his accustomed set, with his recitation room key and text book for the morning recitation in his hand. He died almost instantly, without a struggle or a groan, in the very spot, where, at stated intervals during more than thirty years, he had risen to lead in the religious services of the Institution. The last sounds in his ear were the familiar tones of the College bell, the last object of sight the students assembling for prayers.

Dr. Phillips was born in England 22d April, 1792, came to this country in 1815, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, over eminent competitions, in May, and entered upon the performance of his duties in July, 1826.—He never failed to meet his class at the appointed hour, from any cause, during the first ten years, was rarely absent during the remaining thirty-one of his service, and never except from unavoidable causes, or while with the concurrence of the authorities of the University engaged in the performance of higher duties. He filled his Professorship during a longer period than any of his predecessors, with learning, fidelity and ability rarely equalled and never surpassed in the department of service to which his life was devoted.

In the opinion of the committee, the authorities of the University, and the people of North Carolina, are deeply indebted for the long continued and eminent services of the deceased Professor, and as offering grateful evidence of their apreciation of his worth,

Resolved, That the Rev. Professor Hepburn be requested to deliver a funeral oration before the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the University, in Girard Hall, on the day immediately preceding the performance of the commencement exercises, and that the public be respectfully requested to unite with them in the bestowment of appropriate funeral honors.

2. That the salary be continued and paid to the legal representatives of the deceased until the close of the present session, and that his family be respectfully and affectionately invited to remain in the possession of the premises, so long occupied by him, until the close of the year.

NEUSE RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The fine new bridge across the Neuse river near Kinston is rapidly approaching completion. It will be finished by the close of this week, and will be perhaps the best post-bridge ever constructed. So say competent judges.

Newbern Commercial.

We learn that Gen. John C. Robinson has been relieved at his own request of his command in this State, and has rejoined his regiment in the regular service. Brev. Maj. Gen. E. W. Carr, Major 5th cavalry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment at Washington.—*Raleigh Standard.*

COLORED MAN KILLED.—We learn that on Sunday morning last a fight took place between Charles Vines and William Fite, colored, in Warrenton, which resulted in the death of the former.

It seems that Fite had married or was living with a former wife of Vines, who had deserted this woman and married another. Vines went from Warrenton to Henderson, and finding Fite with his former wife, bided his time, and when the latter came out of the house he told him he would kill him. Fite, in self defence, struck him two blows on the head with a stick, from which he died. The case was regarded as by no means an aggravated one, and Fite gave bond in $1,000 to stand his trial.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The steamship Frances, which arrived at this port yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., brought a sample of virgin rosin, of a beautiful transparent nature, said to be the first shipment of the kind this season. It was shipped by Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson, of Wilmington, and is consigned to Messrs. James Corner & Sons, of this city.

Baltimore Sun, 10th inst.

THE GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT.—We learn that Mr. Bragg, the Agent in this city, has sold about 150 tickets in the Grand Presentation Concert, in aid of the Southern Orphans' Relief Association, which is to come off in Baltimore, on the 30th inst. In Warrenton, we understand, upwards of 800 have been disposed of.

Raleigh Sentinel.

NOT CORRECT.—Some time ago we saw a statement that in North Carolina, especially, the Government was defrauded in the matter of the liquor tax, by the evasion of tax-payers or the dishonesty of officers.—From what we have recently learned we judge that the people of North Carolina have paid the liquor tax more promptly and honestly than in any other portion of the country.

An officer of the Government, who is well posted about the matter, informs us that this District (known, we believe, as the 6th Revenue District), paid a larger amount in the way of liquor tax than any other District in the United States.

Charlotte Democrat.

We are pleased to announce that the health of Col. W. H. Thomas, of Cherokee, is greatly improved. Dr. Samuel Love, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Thomas, have been in this city for several days, and the Colonel will probably be able to return home with them.—*Ral. Sent.*

GEN. R. E. COLSTON.—We had the pleasure, on yesterday afternoon, of a visit from this gallant ex-Confederate officer, now Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy. The General is looking well, and is hopeful, we are pleased to say, of the future prospects of this excellent institution under his charge.

MISSIONARY FROM CHINA.—We learn that Rev. M. L. Wood, who has been a missionary to China from the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, arrived in this city on last evening, on his way home. Mr. W. is a native of Randolph, we believe, and has been in China some six years or more. His wife died some years ago and he buried her in that heathen land. He returns with his two children to be educated. Mr. W. also brings with him a converted Chinaman.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.—We learn that the number of pupils in this State Institution, the present session, is 90—the largest number that has been entered during any one term. Their improvement, under the efficient auspices of Mr. Palmer and his associates, is marked and most gratifying.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—The remains of Col. W. B. Colbert, of the 40th Mississippi Regiment, are supposed by his relatives to be buried in Raleigh; but as no such name appears on the list of the Confederate Dead, and as all inquiries, so far, having proved fruitless, it is conjectured that he might have been removed to the Western part of the State, about the time of the occupation of the City by Gen. Sherman.—Any person who can give any information respecting him, after the battle of Bentonville, will please communicate with Miss S. A. Partridge, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh Sentinel.

A RADICAL PAPER IN NEWBERN.—We understand, says the Newbern Commercial, that the prospectus of a Radical paper, to be issued in Newbern, was circulated yesterday. The paper is to be tri-weekly, and will be styled the "Newbern Republican."

Our Court has been in session during the week; no case of importance has been tried. Tuesday was devoted to County business; on that day, there was quite a large number of persons in town. We saw and conversed with many of the largest planters, and from all, we hear cheering accounts of the growing wheat crops. The breadth of land sown is unusually large, the stand good and the plants green and vigorous. Extensive preparations are making both for corn and cotton. The laborers, as a general rule, are satisfactorily performing their part; and altogether, in a material point of view, the prospects are encouraging.—*Char. Times, 11th inst.*

I. O. O. F.—We learn that the M. W. G. M., Levi M. Scott, of this place, has requested the several Lodges of Odd Fellows of this State, to observe the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the preservation of the order through the late war. This thanksgiving day is at the request of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, which passed a resolution to that effect at its last meeting. The day will be generally observed over the entire Union.

Union Register.

G. F. COLLEGE.—The stockholders of this institution determined, on Monday night last, to rebuild the College on its old ruins. The work will be put to contract as soon as 25 percent. of the stock subscribed, has been paid in.—*Union Register.*

FRUIT CROP.—We are glad to learn from all quarters, that the prospects at present is that we shall have the best fruit crops, the present year, that he have had for many years. It is not too late for disaster, yet the present character of the season justifies the hope that fruit will be abundant. As yet, even the plum is unhurt.

Ral. Sentinel.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT.—The general impression is that the wheat crop in this State is very promising. Should it prove a good one, it will greatly lessen the scarcity felt in several sections of the State for breadstuffs.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the coming year:

WM. McL. McKAY, President.

David A. Ray, E. L. Pemberton, Hector McKethan, John Shaw, Jas. M. Williams, A. G. Thornton, Hector McNeill, Murdoch McRae and Robert P. Homer, Directors.

We are glad to see our people moving, however feeble their efforts may at first be, in all matters of Internal Improvement.—The Florence Railroad passes through a section which has brought, in days gone by, much trade and prosperity to Fayetteville, and with vigorous efforts much that we have lost may be regained. Nothing is impossible to vigor and energy, and there never was a time more fitting for the realization of the importance of hard work upon our resources.—*Fayetteville News.*

HORSE STEALING.—We learn that on the night of April 4th, four mules, two from the stable of Tarlton Johnson, Esq., of Chatham, and two from the premises of J. J. Goldston, his neighbor, were stolen and driven off in this direction. The thief or thieves were pursued and tracked to within a short distance of this place, on the old Western Plank Road, after which a party was made up here, which so successfully followed up the trail that the foraging party was overtaken a few miles below here, and the mules recovered, but the thieves ran off and made their escape. Horse stealing is greatly on the increase, and the utmost penalties of the law should be applied to the perpetrators of the crime.

Fayetteville News.

Brownlow's paper says his health is better now than at any time during the past year.

Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B., has been appointed Governor of Malta.

Lord Houghton (Richard Monckton Miles) is a Vice President of the Exposition for England.

Jean Ingelow declines invitations to contribute to periodicals, preferring to keep back her poems for a volume.

The late lamented Lincoln has been made the subject of a prize poem by the French Academicians.

Since Carl Schurz moved to Michigan, the Legislature have found it necessary to restore capital punishment.

Since Thiers made his opposition speech the photographers of Paris have sold 300,000 of his pictures.

Mrs. Edwin James has written, and the Pall Mall Gazette has smashed, a novel called "Muriel; or, Social Fetters."

The popular actress, Sallie St. Clair, wife of Charles M. Barrs, died in Buffalo at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Earl of Shaftsbury proposes to abolish the Church of England if the Church of England does not forthwith abolish Ritualism.

Berlin girds at the new Prussian Minister of Religion, because fifty years ago he wrote a highly convivial, not to say erotic, student song.

A safe has been built and put in the Peabody institute for the preservation and exhibition of the portrait the Queen gave to Mr. Peabody.

It is to be hoped that Butler has got over his diary.—*Boston Post.*

Cyrus W. Field has come home, not by the cable, but by the Great Eastern.

Manager Grau denies that Ristori's wardrobe was attached at Nashville.

The funeral of the late ex-Senator Geo. Evans was held yesterday in Gardiner, Maine.

The King of Prussia has handed over to Bismarck $350,000 as his share of the spoils of Austria.

Beecher has decided not to go to Palestine.

The death is announced of Angelo Cameroni, the Italian sculptor.

Mrs. Senator Sprague has gone to Europe.

Reported Views of Mr. Davis.

Professor Thomas Chenowith, of Baltimore, has been giving lessons in painting to Mr. Davis, and his sister-in-law, Miss Howell, in Fortress Monroe. During the progress of his lessons Professor Chenowith has had an excellent opportunity of conversing with the ex-President. In the conversation Mr. Davis remarked that he had no reason of complaint in what appeared to be the unjustly strict measures adopted by the Government to prevent his escape from confinement, and that he entertained towards the officers of the fort the kindest feelings of respect. They had ever been ready and willing to promote his comfort, and had always exhibited due sympathy and esteem for himself and family.

He spoke of Baltimore, and felt deeply obliged to many of her citizens for favors and assistance which he had received from them at various times. Baltimoreans had acted nobly during the war, and in them he reposed the most implicit confidence.—As to his trial he expressed no opinion; he was in the hands of the Goverument, and patiently awaited that decision which would either place him at liberty or before the courts of justice. His continued imprisonment he characterizes as unjust and brutal, and a stain on the Northern Government in thus singling out from so many others equally guilty a man who, by the will of the Southern people, had been elected to the chief office of the Confederacy. The Connecticut election was one, he said, which that State could well be proud of, as it appeared to him to be the turning point in that political struggle which was causing so much suffering in the land. It would have a great effect upon the political balance of power, and in succeeding elections its influence would doubtless be energetically exercised, and proportionately preserved. He appeared in good spirits and health, and evinced a keen perception and interest in Professor Chenowith's instructions and improvements in oil and water-color paintings.

Davis conversed on various other topics, and shows a perfect acquaintance with all the great questions which are agitating the different portions of the globe. Although he considers the immediate prospects of his release or trial not definitely settled, yet he was not without hope that his counsel would be able to force the Government to more definite measures when the next term of the District Court was held, in May. This is the substance of the conversation which occurred, which the Professor related to friends after his instructions to Davis had been completed.

A Speck of Trouble in Europe.

There was quite a flurry in the gold market yesterday, and a rise of three or four per cent. in the premium. This was based on apprehensions of some trouble to grow out of the annexation schemes of Prussia on the one hand and France on the other—the bone of contention being the frontier town of Luxembourg, in the Duchy of that name, which both parties want of Holland. From recent cable dispatches it would seem that France, together with the offer of a defensive and offensive alliance, has proposed to the Dutch government a purchase of Luxembourg; that the Dutch government has engaged to sell Luxembourg, but now, owing to pressure from Prussia, has expressed a desire to be excused from keeping the engagement.

The Duchy of Luxembourg formed part of the now obsolete German Confederation, and since the close of the late German war Count Bismarck has rather imperiously insisted that the Duchy should form part of the North German Confederation, and be specially under the control of Prussia. The best informed German papers state that the majority of the people of Luxembourg desire a union with neither Germany nor France, but a continuance of their semi-independent relations with Holland, which condemn the Grand Duchy to political insignificance, but are exceedingly profitable, Luxembourg being said to be the least taxed country in Europe. Whether Holland will be allowed to retain it, in the character of a neutral, or whether the rightful ownership will be determined by a recourse to arms, remains to be seen.

Balt. Sun.

Mr. Botts and General Schofield.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following version of an alleged interview of Mr. Botts with General Schofield, of which there are various reports on the street:

RICHMOND, March 22d, 1867.

When General Schofield had issued his general order No. 1, assuming the command of this district, he was called upon by that erratic individual, John Minor Botts, who was then in this city, and who, in a lengthy tirade against all parties, classes and sects differing in views with himself, undertook to instruct that officer in the course he should pursue, and the manner in which he should apply his new powers to certain parties. In this unasked for advice Botts never once afforded an opportunity to be told, or for a moment thought, he was intruding upon an officer who, because of his ability to administer justice and effectively enforce the law, was appointed here.

The General listened calmly to the raving of the egotistical, inconsistent political agitator, eyeing him attentively all the time, but without even vouchsafing him a reply, not even a nod. When that person had exhausted himself, he suddenly found his presence was not at all acceptable; he commenced to feel decidedly uncomfortable; saw he had overstepped his mark by a long shot, and taking his leave, sneaked out like a badly snubbed man, which Mr. Botts was. After he had gone, the General, who was quietly smoking a cigar, turned to one of his officers present and remarked. "If Sherman was here that man would have been sent to prison." This is stated on good authority, and is an evidence that General Schofield intends to discharge his duty faithfully and impartially, without any regard whatever to politicians of any order.

Richmond Railway Connection.

This important improvement is now substantially completed, locomotives having passed over the entire distance. In a day or two the regular trains will commence using it. It will be of no slight advantage to the through travel, inasmuch as it will save time and relieve the traveler from the trouble and annoyance of changing cars, with a rough omnibus ride between. The work, under the engineership of Maj. E. T. D. Myers, has been executed with skill and economy, only about seventy per cent. of the capital stock subscribed having been called for. The track diverges, from the present line along Broad street, at a point near the old Fair Grounds, and striking in a southerly direction crosses Penitentiary Bottom, and runs thence under Gamble's Hill and over the canal to the Petersburg depot. The Fredericksburg and Petersburg roads rent the connection for a term of years, agreeing to pay eight per cent. on the cost, with the privilege of buying at the end of the lease.

What are they doing in "Little Petersburg" towards filling up their gap?

Richmond Whig.

From the Pensacola Observer.

MASS MEETING AT PENSACOLA.

HON. R. S. MALLORY ON THE SITUATION.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AROUSED.

Pursuant to a call in our issue of the 28th, a large concourse of white and colored citizens assembled in the Public Square at an early hour in the evening.—The meeting was organized, and presided over by Hon. Chas. H. Gingles.

We will not attempt to give a detailed account of the speeches, all of which tended to the same point, to impress the colored people with the injury which they were doing themselves in separating themselves from the old citizens by their secret political organizations. By a couple of evil disposed designing persons in our community they were led to believe that their rights would not be conceded to them by Southern men, and that it was necessary for them to form leagues, take oaths of secresy and elect one of them. This meeting had the effect of disabusing their minds on that subject, and so thoroughly exposing the contemptible objects of their white leaders, who live in the community by the money they can borrow, or otherwise obtain from them, that they left with their eyes opened, discussing among themselves the truthful remarks which fell upon their ears.

Mr. Mallory being loudly and repeatedly called upon, mounted the stand and earnestly addressed the meeting. He briefly adverted to our State, and her prostrate condition, under the recent legislation of Congress, and counselled submission in good faith. There is no degradation in the submission of a gallant people when further resistance would be madness. At the South where negroes constitute, especially in Florida, where they will, for a long period, constitute nearly a moiety of our population, the ballot, qualified or otherwise, was a natural consequence of their enfranchisement—a result which would not follow their freedom in the Northern States, where, in point of numbers, they were unimportant. As the negro was now entitled to vote, it was the interest of the State that he should be educated and enlightened, and made to comprehend the priceless value of the ballot, and the importance to himself and the State of its judicious use. The prosperity of the State must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of her people, and no wise man will hesitate to do all in his power to elevate and improve the character and condition of the colored race, between whom and the Southern people an indestructible bond of sympathy, based upon a thousand happy memories, exists. Let us fully and frankly acknowledge, as well by deeds as words, their equality with us, before the law, and regard it as no less just to ourselves and them than to our State and her best interest to aid in their education, elevation, and enjoyment of all the rights which follow their new condition.

He then earnestly addressed the colored people present, pointing out to them that henceforth they and the white man must tread the same onward path, and their political and industrial interests inseparably blended.

He counselled them against secret political societies, and their organization for party purposes upon the basis of race or color, as destructive of the interests alike of black and white; while they were met and treated in a spirit of manly frankness by their old masters, and by the Southern people generally, such societies were only organized by designing men to abuse their confidence for selfish ends.

He advised them to seek the best advice they could as to questions at issue and the merits of candidates, and to cast their ballots accordingly. Referring to their late condition, he pointed out to them that with their liberty they assumed the responsibility of supporting themselves and families, educating their children and of accumulating for old age, by honest industry; and that now, when the "old plantation," its smoke house and crib were no longer a happy refuge, industry and an honest effort to show themselves worthy to be called freemen, were expected of them by every friend they had, North or South.

The next speaker was J. D. Wolfe, Esq., who had served through the war in the Federal army and was an officer in a negro regiment. He depicted to them, in forcible terms, the dangers of arraying themselves as a class for any man, or upon any issue, and reasoned with them upon the good which must result to them by their adopting a course which would identify them with the community in which they resided. This, he said, could only be effected by free and open intercourse, by consultation upon the leading questions of the day, and as to the fitness of the candidates who were soliciting their suffrage.

Mr. Wolfe was followed by Hays Satterwhite, a venerable old colored man, who, as he said, came here from old Virginia in 1827. He said he was proud of Florida, and proud of the many white folks and gentlemen of standing whom he knew in Tallahassee and other parts; that whether as a slave or freeman he had always been treated well, and that he did not want his colored brethren to do anything which would destroy the friendly relations which always existed. He told them he did not want to see them form separate societies, that they should consult the white folks and look upon them as friends; that they must not run into dark holes and corners and take the advice of those they knew nothing about, and that if they wanted to get along well—"they must come out of the shade; come out in the pure air, before the light of Heaven, and be free men before God; exercise the judgment He gave them, and be no slaves as before; that day is passed and gone—the light of freedom shines the same on the black man as the white man—that it was the white man's interest to protect the black man, and the black man's to make friends of the white men, and vote for the best man." He concluded his speech amid shouts of applause.

Upon motion of Mr. Anderson, the meeting was adjourned to convene on Saturday night.

The religious community of London is promised a novelty in the shape of "the smallest Methodist preacher in the world." The reverend gentleman is about an inch taller than General Tom Thumb.

Two men were mortally wounded in a Broadway saloon Sunday night.

The death penalty has been restored in Michigan.

A young lady seven feet high is one of the sights of Memphis.

Hunnicutt is hounding the negroes on for mischief.

California produced $200,000 worth of strawberries last year.

Republican papers refuse to print negro speeches, Nash's for instance.

New York has succeeded in domesticating in its Park a large number of English sparrows.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Princess of Wales is recovering.

Prince Murat has left London for Paris.

Du Chaillu arrived in the Great Eastern.

Dayton, Michigan, polled only one Democratic vote at the last election.

A man in England has been mulcted in $60,000 damages for seduction.

George Eliot, or Mrs. Lewes, is in Grenada.

Cleveland has an egg six inches in circumference and eight inches the long way.

The submarine cable, to connect Cuba with Florida, is one hundred and ten miles long.

A Frenchman has defined fidelity to be "a devil of an itching which 'tis forbidden to scratch."

Thunder, lightning and snow unite to make Colorado storms a somewhat confused medley.

Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who served in the federal cavalry, is engaged upon a history of the American war.

A soda fountain exploded in Poughkeepsie lately. One man hurt and fifty frightened.

A swan was caught out west lately by its feet chancing to freeze in the ice of a river.

Liquor is so scarce in Boston that the topers go to the wharves and suck alcohol from the barrels unloading there.

It is said the next fashion in Paris will be wigs of gold which women and men will wear.

Nashville recently had a long funeral cortege, with not a man among all the mourners.

A man in Mount Holly, N. J., killed his horse the other day by striking him on the head with his fist.

Sixty ladies of New Albany have been initiated into the mysteries of the Eastern Star degree—a side issue of Masonry.

A quarrel about ten cents resulted in the murder of Albert Dyke by John Rapp, in Edwardsville, Illinois, last week.

A boy named John Miller, aged 11 years, had his cheek torn off by a mad dog in New York on Thursday.

An Ohio paper records the marriage of Jno. M. Brown, aged 70 years, to Miss Elizabeth Beers, aged 19 years.

They have chopping matches in Indiana for forty dollars and the wood cut. One man cut nearly nine cords in five hours.

A prominent merchant of Clinton, Iowa, has been arrested for burglary committed in Cleveland, Ohio, three years ago.

Jeff. Davis, the Confederate flag, the tune of Dixie, and Stonewall Jackson were cheered and hurrahed about at a panorama in Knoxville, Tenn.

Fifteen hundred dollars is paid for the best boxes at Convent Garden Theatre in London for the opera season of forty nights which has just begun.

White swans are found in the lower Potomac by the sand. The young ones sell for a dollar a piece, and are said to resemble the canvas back duck in flavor.

A young lady was denied admittance to a female college in Pittsburgh on the ground that she was "one thirty-second part Ethiopian."

A cake was given to a Baptist festival in Burlington, to be given by vote at ten cents each to the handsomest lady in the room. A "colored lady" got it.

The Hon. Michael Przybylowizeker, of the Kansas Legislature, has had his name changed to Murphy. Murphy is the Irish of Przybylowizeker.

A grand raid on the dealers in counterfeit money was made by United States detectives on Tuesday in Western New York. Thirty persons were arrested.

The property known as the Gold Ridge farm, in Prince William county Virginia, was disposed of, the other day, to G. A. Wheelock, for $63,000, or $100 per acre.

The editors of French provincial papers are about to establish at Paris a newspaper for which they will all write; the stereotype plates of it will be distributed to all of them and be published as their local paper.

One man in Gardner, Maine, has made a clear profit of forty thousand dollars in ice cut this year from the Kennebec river.—Clearly he has made an ice thing of it.

A lady leaving home was thus addressed by her little boy: "Mamma, will you remember and buy me a penny whistle, and let it be a religious one, so that I can use it on Sunday."

A young gentleman who passed an A No. 1 examination at a celebrated law school in New England, a year ago, turns out to be a beautiful and fast young lady, of good family, who was in 1863 a Second Lieutenant in the army.

Brevet Major General Robinson has been relieved of his command in North Carolina and ordered to his regiment. The North Carolina papers wish the vacant post bestowed upon Colonel Bomford, now at Raleigh.

The joint resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and South-Western States does not contain a specific appropriation of $1,000,000 as originally supposed, but was passed in the following form:

That the Secretary of War be and is hereby empowered and directed to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want, to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons of the people in those Southern and South-Western States where failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned widespread destitution, that the issues be made through the Freedmen's Bureau under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed through the Commission of the Freedmen's Bureau to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid of unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated to supply Freedmen and refugees with provisions, rations, provided that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the present appropriation already made for the Freedmen's Bureau.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by Rev. J. H. Daily, Mr. J. F. Nunn, of Kinston, N. C., to Miss CALLIE S., youngest daughter of the late A. B. McCALEB, Esq.

DIED,

In this city, on the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, ANGNES F., wife of N. B. Vincent, and daughter of Robert B. and Mary A. Wood, aged about 30 years.

ALL

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April, 8th, 1867.

Dear Journal:—In the midst of all the flowery luxuriance of a Florida Spring, I can sympathize for an unfortunate Associate busy in the dingy *sanctum* on Princess street. Traveling hence from Wilmington almost entirely at night, being compelled to remain a portion of one day in Augusta and the whole of another in Savannah, the change of climate and the advancement of the season was not realized until it appeared in all the vernal splendors of this "Land of Flowers." The charm is as powerful and the change as great as it is to the dreamer, who, wearied by toils of a long bleak day, fancies himself enjoying all the pleasures of a brilliant *parterre*.

In nothing is the change so marked as is shown upon the plantations. On all the plantations in this vicinity planting has been completed. On many cotton is up, while some others have begun to "chop out." The farmers make complaint of the amount of labor, but the opinion is general that prospects were never better at this season. All are fully up with their work and the stand is good. The very pleasant weather of February and the earlier part of March, gave the planters an early and good start which has been taken advantage of. The cold snap of the last few days, however, has retarded growth, and as the cotton weed is very tender, fears have been entertained of serious injury, but to-day it is milder, and fears of a frost have banished. You may judge from the that the little jade, Spring, has been guilty of alluring old Winter to linger in her lap here as well as with you. As winter is very disagreeable and as crusty as an old bachelor, if she were a little more prudish in her behavior in this respect, her beauties would be more fully appreciated.

Beyond an unprecedented determination to do all to secure a crop, there is but little of interest here. One third of the crop with food, are the terms generally upon which laborers are employed, which seems to be more satisfactory to both parties than any other. The planters are paying more attention to raising corn than heretofore. This appears to be necessary and wise, for the amount of corn and hay which one sees at the depots and on wagons, is really fearful. A country so dependent on others for provisions cannot rapidly prosper, and raising cotton, to the entire exclusion of grain, is poor economy.

The same lethargy existing in North Carolina is apparent here. All are waiting for the orders of General Pope, and when the registration is ordered, it is thought all entitled to the elective franchise will participate, and Florida will obey laws which cannot be avoided. An extended observation through the South proves that here, where there has been less change in the employment and habits of the negro, no where are they so contented and apparently well taken care of. Certainly no honest desire to secure them in their rights and liberty could have influenced the legislation of Congress, if the legislator could have visited this portion of District No. 3.

By the way, from the very healthy appearance of the people of this section, if the advice of Bill Arp to his Georgia friends not to fear sickness since Florida had been attached to their diggins, was not down right slander, it was certainly unnecessary. The doctors here have much complaint to make on the score of health.

We saw Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at the Episcopal Church yesterday. She has purchased a plantation near Lake City in this State, where, it is said, she desires to withdraw a son from the temptations of the more *civilized* society of a Northern city.—Others more charitably connect her residence here with the political questions which agitate the country. She looks as if she would make a *strong* politician, rather to be dreaded on the hustings.

It is pleasant, after a long separation and many changes, to be welcomed by relatives and friends—the pleasure of their company and the charms of their hospitality adds much to the delight of the season and the beauties of the country. Reveling in the flowery glories of a Florida Spring, and enjoying the abundant *realities* of the garden, is more pleasant than writing editorials, or shivering over a cheerless *sanctum* fire. E.

The Mississippi Injunction.

The telegraph has informed us of the first proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the Mississippi application for an injunction. The bill has been objected to by the Attorney General, as containing matter unfit for the jurisdiction of that Court, inasmuch as Mr. Johnson, not as a citizen, but as President of the United States, is brought before the Court in the character of a defendant. Mr. Sharkey proposes to remedy this objection by amending the bill so as to proceed against Mr. Johnson simply as a private person. Mr. Stanbury claimed that this could not be done, as the charges were against him as President. Should a subpœna be served upon Mr. Johnson, and should he disregard it, the Court had no authority to enforce his attendance. The law of imprisonment for contempt of Court does not and cannot apply to the President of the United States, as such, and it is only after an impeachment that that officer can be held to an accountability for any action of his while in office. Mr. Stanbury announced that he appeared there at the request of the President, who had authorized him to state that as the bill had been passed over his veto, there was but one course left for him to pursue, and that was to fulfill the duties of his office by enforcing the bill.

The Georgia bill has been framed differently, and the same objection cannot be made to it as was argued against filing the Mississippi bill.

The only conclusion that can be arrived at in the premises is, that the first bill, at least, is worth but little more than the paper upon which it is drawn. And it is well enough perhaps for the South that it is so. Judge Sharkey himself could hardly have been assured of its success; yet, while there were any chances in favor of it, it was well enough, perhaps, for him to present the bill. Should the case fall through, there will be one satisfactory result achieved and that will be the assurance that no means have been left untried for the annulling of so odious a measure as is the present military bill.

In the event of a failure in the present attempt, there is but one other way left open for an endeavor to free the States from the Constitutional adoption, and that is by political agitation for repeal, and this latter course is at the same time very slow and very unsure. Neither would we recommend it to the people. The more peaceable and quiet course which has been pursued, that of an application to the Supreme Court, the highest legal tribunal of the land, argues of itself well for the disposition of the Southern people. An agitation for repeal would be of but little worth. The Senators of the United States are of three classes. One-third of them remain in office for two, one-third four, and the remaining third for six years. Could the advocates of a repeal gain every election from this time forth, they could not hope for a change in a less time than four or five years, owing to the long Senatorial terms. In the meantime, many, if not all, of the States would be forced, by their own political disquiet, into an adoption of the very measure for which the movement of repeal was instituted.

There is, at all events, but little to hope from the judicial decision of the Supreme Court. Without at all impugning the integrity of the motives of its members, we must confess that nothing can be hoped or from them. That Court is composed almost entirely of Republicans and as all of their prejudices are naturally in favor of Radical measures, it is only reasonable to suppose that their decision will be consonant therewith. The experience of the world has proven that the soundest judgments are always influenced, in a greater or less degree, by prejudices of birth or cast or profession, and this, too, unknowingly to the judgment itself. It will, therefore, be perhaps decided by the Court that the injunction is unconstitutional, and its measures all political, and that therefore the Court has no jurisdiction in the case, thus waiving entirely the right of that tribunal to adjudicate in all similar measures of the government. Should the opposite course prevail (which is very improbable,) and should the Court declare the Military bill to be unconstitutional, and an infringement upon the expressed rights of the States, their decision can hardly be of any practical benefit to the South. The Republicans hold a decided ascendancy in that Court, and the few Conservative members are at a greatly advanced age. These cannot, in the nature of things, last much longer. Should the present law be annulled, the condition of the States would be the same as it was just previous to the passage of the Force bill. The vacancies so likely to soon occur on the judicial bench, would be filled by Congress with the most bitter radicals; more stringent measures would be passed into laws, and in the end the condition of the States would be worse by far than it is now.

Thus, it would appear, that almost every loop-hole of escape has been taken from us, and that turn wherever we may, Military Law stares us in the face. There seems but one course left, and that is the one now forced upon us, and we must content ourselves, as we may, to lie supinely under the action of an irresponsible Congress.

Confiscation.

We notice that some of our newspapers are giving vent to their feelings in regard to the sweeping confiscation measures introduced into Congress by Mr. Stevens, and to the accomplishment of which he has pledged all the remaining energies of his life. Some of our people, too, appear to be quite exercised about the matter, and are protesting with much earnestness against the justice and constitutionality of the measure. Justice and constitutionality indeed! As far as the South is concerned, we need look for the exercise of neither the one or the other from the dominant party in Congress.

Take for example the course pursued by that party during the war. They solemnly published to the world that the war "is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects were accomplished the war ought to cease."

The declaration was made and passed by Congress with scarcely a dissenting vote; this was the platform upon which they professed to carry on the war. How different their practices were from their professions, let the Shenandoah Valley and the States of Georgia and the Carolina's answer. Let our devastated fields and desolated homesteads bear evidence as to the character of the warfare waged against us. It was emphatically a war for conquest, and the feeling that governed the army then, in plundering as they went, is still rampant in the bosoms of the Radical leaders in Congress—such men as Stevens, Butler, Sumner, and the rest of that crowd.

We do not believe, however, that the threat of confiscation will be carried into effect; we are not prepared to think that a majority of the Northern people would sanction such a proceeding. They may be excited to the attempt by the rancorous appeals of some ultras in the South, evidences of whose hatred and bitterness we see creeping out here and there, but the general feeling, particularly among the Western people, is one of opposition to any such movement.

We have been very much surprised to learn that in some portions of the South, and even in this State, that a few persons have become so haunted with this fear of confiscation as to dispose of their lands at prices almost nominal. Now this is all wrong. We repeat, that we have no idea that anything of the kind will be done, and even if it should be attempted, we advise every one not to sacrifice their property.—Hold on to it; look the thing square in the face; root on continually, and "never say die." If the worse should happen, bear up under it like men. Of one thing you may be sure, that is to say you will certainly be the quiet possessor of at least six feet of the soil after death, if during life you have not had as much left you even as the name on the tail of your shirt.

Southern Politics.

In view of the probable failure of the applications now before the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the States of Mississippi and Georgia, the boasted apathy of the Southern people, on all questions of a political nature, is not only no longer creditable to them, but is of itself highly blamable. The question of the reconstruction of the Southern States, evade it now as we may, is, in reality, only a question of time. It is an emergency which must be met, and one which may come suddenly upon us, and it is, therefore, the part of wise men to be prepared to meet it. The time for the exhibition of pride and reserve has passed away; the day-dream which we have been indulging for so many years, the disregard of present abasement in the hopes of a future better, are no longer worthy of the Southern mind. The principles which were so nobly contended for upon the field of battle, sank into the irrevocable when those battles were lost, but shall it be said that the same men who so bravely strove for four long years against the powers of war, disease and famine, are now indifferent to the after fate of their political independence? The loss of that independence, or even the abridgment of the privileges of franchise, is a serious blow to the nationality of a people or State. Commercial disease is the legitimate offspring of political abasement, and the loss of the distinguishing traits and characteristics of a people are sure to follow. Other races of men will tread in the footsteps of the lawful inheritors of the soil; strangers will sit in the halls of commerce, upon the forum and in the assemblages of social life; the teeming wealth of the land will go to enrich the oppressor's coffers, and the once proud lords of the domain will degenerate into "drawers of water and hewers of wood," where it was once their place to command, and others to obey. History, it is said, is constantly repeating itself.—Pray Heaven that it repeat not itself here.

This political apathy of the Southerner, while it is creditable in some points of view, is, in others, equally deplorable. It is creditable, indeed, to the nobler feelings of the heart, but not to the cooler judgment of the mind, and should a convention of the people be called, will prove greatly to the detriment of the true interest of the country; and it should be the constant endeavor of the Southern press to arouse their people from this political torpor. Because at the ballot-box the negro will have equal power to vote upon the question of a convention, and for delegates to that convention, as has the white native of the soil, is no reason why the latter should disfranchise himself. The old prejudices of birth and cast, and the inherent (and in this case injurious) Southern pride, should not be allowed to stand in the light of the true interests of the people. A battle as great as any of those that so lately watered Virginia with blood, is to be fought at the ballot-box. Here the arms and mode of warfare are different, but the prize is collaterally the same. Then it was for existence as a nation, now it is for individual liberty and equality under the law. Formerly the odds were as ten to one; now it is but as man arrayed against man. It is a critical period in the political history of the South, and one in which every energy is needed and should be brought into requisition. The Radical emissaries are zealously working throughout the length and breadth of the land, and are leaving no stone unturned by which to accomplish success. It is with them a question of vital importance. Should they succeed, continued present and a future ascendancy is assured them. Should they fail, a final and political decapitation will be the result. The very means by which they hope to obtain their ends, and the utter and complete degradation of the States, are now in the South, and are, in a greater or less degree, at the disposal of our people. The logical march of events has been such that there is no escape from the trial of political strength with the combined errant Radicals and their colleagues, the recreant Southerners. The issue must be met sooner or later, and when it is joined, it should be upon our part with the united and determined strength of our own people.

In connection with this subject we give here the estimated franchise strength of the South as exhibited by the returns of the elections of 1865:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	44 850	Mississippi	44,916
Arkansas	34,407	North Carolina	68,554
Florida	4,0 0	South Carolina	18,885
Georgia	37,200	Texas	60,682
Louisiana	27,808	Virginia	49,243
Total			380,545

This, it is evident, is an exceedingly meagre vote, and cannot be taken as a correct estimate of the full white vote. Indeed it is difficult to find data upon which to base a close calculation. The number of white voters disfranchised for participation in the war, has never been even surmised, and the difficulty of counting the negro vote is greater still. The registration will show that a much smaller number of that class will be entitled to the electoral privilege than the general opinion has estimated. By the Reconstruction bill all voters are required to have been citizens of the State in which they may vote, for one year previous to such voting, and the migratory habits of these people since the close of the war will have a serious effect in abridging their vote.

Besides, it is hardly probable that the full strength of the negro element, as recorded at the registration, will be exhibited at the ballot-box. The South, as more of an agricultural than a manufacturing country, has few large towns and cities, and many causes will operate in the farming districts to curtail the negro vote. Not the least among these will be the absolute indifference which so many of them display to questions of a strictly political tenor, and the actual ignorance in which many of them now are, relative to their right of ballot. Of the others, the more intelligent portion of that class, generally found in the larger business marts of the country, their votes will hardly have the effect of annulling those of the whites. Their knowledge of current events, of the illusory nature of Radical promises and of those matters which materially affect their own welfare will be sufficient to guide many of them aright in the use which they may make of the ballot-box. It is true that many of them, cajoled by Radical promises and temptations, will be induced to abuse their own privileges, and to their own detriment, but we cannot but believe that the majority of them, influenced by the wise counsels of those who have heretofore proved themselves their true friends, will vote as their own interests dictate.

It is well, however, for the people of the South to awake to the actual reality which is upon them, and to grasp the situation as it is now presented to them. The time for cavil and argument has passed away, with the institution which gave them birth, and action now for the improvement of the present, must succeed all idle dreams for a political reaction in the future.

Punishments, Fines and Penalities.

The enormous amount of crime existing in the counties of this State, since the close of the war, has become alarming. Our jails are filled with culprits who have been convicted of various offenses, and the costs to the counties have become a burthen rather more than can well be borne, as things are now going on. There are a large number of such subjects now lying in New Hanover Jail, mostly colored, who are totally unable to pay the fines and penalties imposed.—The mode of punishment has been considerably changed under the new *regime*. This we are unable to avoid, but there is a mode by which the county can be saved the enormous expense it is now at.—A recent law of the Legislature says, that "the Justices of the County Courts and Judges of the Superior Courts shall have power and authority, in all criminal cases within their jurisdiction, upon conviction of the defendant in all cases where the punishment already affixed by law to the offence does not extend to loss of life, to sentence the defendant to work in chain gangs upon the public roads of the county in which the offence was committed, or upon any Railroad or other work of internal improvement in the State, for such length of time as the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, may see fit, not exceeding one year."

Now, it appears to us, that the Magistrates of the county of New Hanover should be called together, and devise the ways and means according to law, to prevent the culprits now in Jail for petty misdemeanors, from being an expense to the county. Of course it requires a majority of the Magistrates of the county to determine how to arrange the matter. We presume the Chairman of the Court will take the matter under consideration, and if he has the power to summon the Magistrates to meet, he will of course call an extra session. At all events, the thing is becoming a great burthen upon the county, and it is absolutely necessary that something be done. Our Jail is now quite full of prisoners, and if they continue to multiply as they have for the last few weeks, the building will be entirely inadequate for the boarders. The law on the subject may be found in the *Daily Journal* of the 26th of March.

Registration.

We have heretofore advised our readers to prepare themselves for the forthcoming Registration order, which may be expected to be issued by General Sickles at any moment. And in again bringing the subject before them, we cannot do better than to copy the following article from the Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 13th inst.:

"In a few weeks, the people of this State will be called upon to register their names as voters under the Reconstruction Act. The opinion is universal among all persons who ponder well the political situation, that it is the imperious *duty* and the *interest* of every man entitled to *register* his name as a voter. The Congress evidently regards this as a boon, not only to the colored man, but also to those whites whom it does not put under the ban. Whatever may be the ultimate results, the advantages or disadvantages to the people, of the exercise of the franchise, it is, nevertheless, of the highest importance under the present *regime* that we should not make ourselves amenable to the charge of contumacy, or place ourselves in a position in which we cannot extricate ourselves from a dilemma in which bad men among ourselves may seek to involve us. Let every voter, therefore be sure to register.

"More than this. Business, distance from the avenues of news, or sheer indifference to passing political events, have kept thousands, to this moment, ignorant of their duty. Every well informed citizen should, therefore, exert himself to communicate, in some effective way, the necessary information to the masses."

Quarantine Regulations.

According to General Orders issued by General Sickles on the 27th of March last, quarantine regulations have been established for Charleston, Georgetown, and Hilton Head, S. C.; Hatteras Inlet, Beaufort and Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C. So far as Wilmington is concerned, we learn from Col. Frank, Commandant of Post here, that his jurisdiction is at the Inlets, viz: Smithville and Fort Fisher, where vessels coming from infected ports at the time of departure, or having sickness on board, will report to the boarding officer. We publish below the general rules, and also the clause relative to this port:

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

* * * * * * *

II. All vessels coming directly or indirectly from any place where cholera, yellow fever, ship fever (so called,) or any other infectious disease existed at the time of their departure, or which shall have touched at any such place, and proceeded thence to any port in this District, or on board which, during the voyage, any case of the above-mentioned diseases shall have occurred, shall be brought to, and shall await the visit of the Inspecting Quarantine Officer at the point designated for that purpose, and shall be subject to such quarantine or other rules and regulations as the quarantine Officer may prescribe.

III. It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Officer to board every vessel subject to quarantine or visitation immediately on her arrival at the port or station designated, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to enquire as to the health of all persons on board, the condition of the vessel and cargo, to inspect the bill of health, manifest, log-book, etc., and to examine on oath the captain, crew, or passengers; and if he is satisfied that she has come from infected ports, or has any sickness on board, or finds the vessel in a filthy or unhealthy condition, he shall at once decide on the preliminary steps to be taken, give the necessary orders and report at once, in writing, to the Medical Director for specific instructions as to his future action in the case. The Medical Director, on receiving the report of the Quarantine Officer, shall at once give him specific instructions as to the disposal of the vessel, her crew, passengers, and cargo.

IV. It shall be the duty of every Pilot conducting a vessel into any port or harbor of the District, to bring her first to the station designated for examination by the Quarantine Officer, and to remain on board, without proceeding beyond such station, until the Quarantine Officer shall give him permission in writing to leave the vessel.

V. Every pilot neglecting or refusing to bring a vessel to the examining station, and afterward to the quarantine ground, if required by the Quarantine Officer to do so, shall be suspended from his office, and shall, on conviction, be punished as the military authorities may direct, subject to the approval of the General Commanding.

VI. Any Captain or Master of a steamer or sailing vessel passing the examining station without permission, or refusing to perform quarantine when ordered to do so, or by breaking quarantine after being at quarantine ground, or allowing any officer, passengers, or crew to leave his vessel without the permission of the Quarantine Officer, or permitting any unauthorized person to visit his vessel, or disobeying any order of the Quarantine Officer, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment or other sentence, as may be imposed by military authorities, subject to the approval of the Commanding General.

* * * * * * *

6 WILMINGTON AND SMITHVILLE, N. C.

For these ports there will be two examining stations—one at Fort Caswell and one at Fort Fisher. The same anchorage for infected vessels will serve for both, which will be as near Bald Head, or Smith's Island, as the water will admit. The hospital and merchandise depot for these stations will be on the beach, two miles from Fort Caswell. The anchorage for vessels under observation will be out of the main channel toward the Light House.

VIII. The Quarantine hereby established being deemed sufficient for the protection of all Ports in North and South Carolina, all quarantine establisbed by other authority in those States are and will be suspended so long as the Military Quarantine is in operation.

IX. The Military Director will establish such sanitary regulations as may be required for the several cities and towns in this Military District. The Quartermaster's Department and Post Commanders will afford the necessary facilities, when required by the Medical Director, to enforce the regulations he may establish.

By Command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:

J. W. CLOUSE,
Capt 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. & Act. Assi. Adjt. Gen.

The regulations to be observed on board of vessels detained at Quarantine are very stringent, and if enforced, as we hope they will be, we trust all diseases likely to be brought here on ships will be prevented. These regulations, of course, will be furnished by the boarding officer.

General Order No. 10.

We publish below a general order from the Headquarters of this Military District, which, being of an extraordinary character, and of general interest, will be read by all. It is in the nature of a Statute, and will hereafter, probably, be known amongst lawyers as Stat. 10, Daniel I. It combines the elements of a remedial act, a repealing act, and a new law. It is intended, as will be perceived by the eloquent preamble, as a measure of relief to the people. It suspends the collection of certain debts, abolishes certain punishments, substitutes new punishments for crime, and regulates matters between creditors and debtors, and the official duties of civil officers. It will have a demoralizing effect upon lawyers, if such a thing is possible, but we do not hesitate to say that we approve both the spirit and letter of this law, as far as it affords relief to deserving debtors. We do not know why the punishment of burglary should be changed, but laws in favor of life are becoming much enlarged of late years. It is rather a new way to legislate, but we will have to get used to that. Upon the whole, we do not regret the publication of this order, and hope it may be of wide spread benefit to the people:

"HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
"CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11th, 1867.

"GENERAL ORDERS,
"No. 10.

"The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt: the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities is threatened with starvation, unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States; the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief; and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce, upon an impoverished people, the immediate collection of all claims.

"To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded.—Moved by those considerations, the following regulations are announced: They will continue in force, with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil government of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

"The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people.

"I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited; unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand.—And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial and determination of such questions, may be adopted.

"II. Judgments or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of act on arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant.—Proceedings in such causes of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action.

"III. Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corobor tive testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is removing, or intends fraudulently to remove, his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court.—The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money, accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

"IV. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled, on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant; and in the application of the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina, respectively, to determine that question shall be adopted.

"V. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action, shall not be enforced.

"VI. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements and fertilizers, loaned, used, employed or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected—And the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases, for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crop shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

"VII. In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant, who has a family dependent upon his or her labor, a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant; and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, implements of trade, husbandry or other employment, of the value of five hundred dollars. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, to parent or parents and child or children.—In other cases, the exemption shall extend only to clothing, implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of one hundred dollars. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff, or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the court.

"VIII. The currency of the United States, declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina. And in cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment, and refused by any public officer, will be at once reported to these Headquarters or to the Commanding Officer of the Post within which such officer resides.

"IX. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such, without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture, or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as 'Foreign Attachment;' but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any way interfered with, except in the execution of a judgment or final decree, in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

"X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions *ex contractu*, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions *ex delicto*, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded, and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu*, shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

"XI. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same; *Provided*, That upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or any criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

"XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapon, proof that the party carried or concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

"XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping maiming, branding, stocks, pillory or other corporeal punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

"XIV. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the provisional governments in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; of larceny when the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the court.

"XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

"XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional Governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this order or any law of the provisional governments of North or South Carolina operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

"XVII. Any law or ordinance, heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

"By Command of Major General D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inft.,
A. D. C., & A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
J. W. CLOUS, Aid-de-Camp.

Napoleon vs. Bismarck.

The political agitations in this country since the year 1860, have claimed so much of the American time and attention, that we have scarcely heeded the important changes which have been taking place upon the other side of the water. Since the close of our own domestic war, a new star, and one of great political magnitude, has arisen. The tactics of war have received a new expounder, and the school of diplomacy a new teacher. The progressive energy and genius of the nineteenth century have become embodied and have received the baptismal name of BISMARCK. The mantle of the great NAPOLEON rests uneasily upon the shoulders of his successor, and the haughty pride of the French Empire must succumb to the power of a superior in both diplomacy and war. The mighty genius which NAPOLEON III. has displayed since he was first hailed as Emperor of the French, has excited the admiration of both friends and enemies. Diplomatic students have looked up to him as to a higher order of intellect than is generally found in men, and the opinion of the world in general has ranked him as a greater than Michiavelli. Forever busy with some scheme for the aggrandizement and glory of "la belle France," it is no wonder that the enlightened classes of his country reverence his genius and patriotism, and that the more common order of citizens worship him as the fortunate star of Empire.

Yet NAPOLEON is now in trouble, and what is more still, the trouble lies at his very door, and what is more than all, he is not well prepared to meet it. BISMARCK has appeared upon the scene where NAPOLEON was wont to tread alone above competition, and a dread alternative has been forced upon the latter by his great rival. BISMARCK has called upon the Emperor of the French in decided and emphatic language to know for what purpose he is collecting his immense armaments, and *demanding* of him either to cease all such warlike preparations, or else to prepare for a passage of arms with him. This is the position which BISMARCK has assumed, and it is one which he is well prepared to sustain. It is a demand made at the point of the bayonet,—another sort of Reconstruction bill. It says plainly, BISMARCK is prepared to fight; NAPOLEON is not. If NAPOLEON does not accede to BISMARCK'S demand, BISMARCK will force him to do so, *nolen volens*. BISMARCK has now ready the combined armies of North and South Germany, all under the command of the King of Prussia, and numbering about 1,300,000 men. NAPOLEON is not ready, and if he were, could bring but 750,000 to oppose BISMARCK'S force. Besides this, the French Emperor is without Allies. The coveted province, Luxemburg, is not favorable to the new alliance. Belgium has refused to assist him; Holland begs to be excused, and Switzerland is still on the fence. Besides these, England will not recede from her declared neutrality. Russia has never forgiven nor forgotten the French operations in the Crimea. Italy has been bought by Prussia and paid for with Venice; and Austria, last year, the bitter antagonist of the great Northern power, is now on the eve of consummating a treaty of alliance with him, offensive and defensive.

What course NAPOLEON will adopt under the circumstances, it is impossible to surmise. He may not think so himself, but the general this-Atlantic opinion is that the situation is a very embarrassing one.—Prussia has demanded that a nation between whom and herself there exists the most profound peace, shall disarm at the bidding of a rival power. This is a demand which even BISMARCK could hardly have expected a compliance with, and one which the pride of a nation forbids NAPOLEON to entertain. Prussia has declared the alternative, and France can hardly forbear accepting the gauntlet thus thrown down to her.

What the issue of it all may be, will of course rest with the coming events. That either war or humiliation must be the choice of NAPOLEON, the action of BISMARCK has left no reason to doubt. In such an extremity, can, or will the French leader swallow the pill thus handed him upon the bayonet's point?

THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE FORCE.—Many statements having gone abroad in regard to the assumption of the control of the police force of this city by the military commandant of the post, in conformity with orders received from General Sickles, we have obtained the original order sent to the Marshal and give it below in full.

While we have cause to regret this action on the part of the military, we feel confident, and can assure the citizens that, judging from the past actions of Colonel Frank, their position will be rendered as pleasant as possible, and the orders carried out in such a manner that no reasonable ground will be found for complaint.

"HEADQ'RS POST OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
"April 12th, 1867.

"SPECIAL ORDERS }
"No. 16. }

"In compliance with Special Orders No. 15, Headquarters Second Military District North Carolina and South Carolina, dated Charleston, S. C., April 10th, '67, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the police force of this city; the Marshal will hereafter report to the commanding officer of this post for orders. All removals and appointments therein will hereafter be submitted through these headquarters to the Major General Commanding.

"In compliance with Par. 1 S. O. No. 15, Headquarters Second Military District, April 10th, '67, Sergeant George Aldridge and Private William Cowan, of the police force, for want of judgment and discretion, and the exhibition of unwarrantable and unnecessary violence in making arrests, are hereby removed from office. In filling these and other vacancies the attention of the Marshal is called to the necessity of selecting worthy persons.

"R. P. FRANK,
"Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Capt. 8th Infantry,
"Commanding Post.

"R. RANSOM, Marshal,
"Through the Mayor.

LABOR OF PRISONERS.—The order of General Sickles, published in this issue, directs the manner in which criminals, convicted of petty offences, shall be punished. In reading this, it must naturally be suggested to the minds of those controlling the affairs of the county, the manner in which criminals can be employed to advantage, and the county relieved of the expenses incident to the confinement and care of a large number of prisoners. Corporeal punishment is abolished by the powers that be, but hard labor is not only permitted, but directed. For the want of funds, much work which is necessary on public roads, etc., is necessarily left undone. But why cannot the labor of these criminals be employed to advantage on this work, and a work-house which is so much needed be constructed by means of their labor? Surely, there is nothing to prevent it.

In passing judgment upon the prisoners convicted of larceny and other petty offences at the recent term of the Criminal Court, Judge Meares sentenced many of them to imprisonment, and placed them subject to any arrangement which may be made by the county to place them at work. Then let there be an extra session of the Justices called at an early day, as has been already suggested in another department of this paper, to devise means to avail the county of the benefit of their labor. We could point out a dozen places in the vicinity of this city where work upon the public roads and bridges is required, but as for that the prisoners could be employed in many ways from which benefit must surely result.

This is a question deserving of serious consideration and the sooner it is acted upon the better it will be for the public interests.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY.—The steamer *Frances* arrived here on Wednesday from Baltimore, and brought as a part of cargo 5,000 bushels of corn and 15 hogsheads of bacon, a donation from the State of Maryland to the suffering poor of this State. This supply will be placed subject to the order of Governor Worth, and the gentlemanly agent who came in charge of it, Mr. Jas. E. Myers, of the firm of Hall, Myers & Thomas, Baltimore, is now endeavoring to procure storage at as little expense as possible, in order that the donation may not be reduced. We trust and believe that some of our merchants will come forward and offer to store this supply free of charge, as it is certainly but just that the State of Maryland, which has thus shown such generosity and benevolence, should not be placed at more expense. The general government, we learn, furnished transportation to this city.

This donation, we are informed by the agent, is but an earnest of Maryland's intentions towards our suffering poor, as other donations will soon follow.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—There will be a general change of schedule of passenger trains on the 5th of May next, between Washington City, Baltimore and other points North, extending South to Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other points along the great Southern mail route.

The trains will leave this city going North at 6:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., and arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. The fastest time will be made by the 6:30 A. M. train.

Going South the trains will leave at 8:15 A. M. and 8 P. M., and arrive at 5:50 A. M. and 9 P. M. Due notice will be given of this change before being carried into effect.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that a fire occurred at the rice plantation of Messrs. Anderson & Young, about three miles from the city on the Northwest bank of Cape Fear river, on Monday afternoon, by which two barns, engine house and threshing machine were entirely consumed. Loss about $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $4,000. The fire was caused, we are informed, by sparks from the steamer Gov. Worth, while passing by on her way to Fayetteville.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.—The attention of the Justices of this county is directed to the call of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Chairman

STATE NEWS.

COLORED PEOPLE AT FAYETTEVILLE.—A meeting of the colored people of Cumberland was held in Fayetteville, on the 4th instant which endorsed the proceedings of the Holdenite meeting held in this city. One of the editors of the Fayetteville *News* attended, and gives the following wholesome advice:

"As it was a public and political meeting, we felt assured that we would be admitted and received, and we believed it to be our duty, as public journalists, to know what was being done, and to publish the proceedings as matters of general interest, which report we were invited to make, after entering, by the offer of a desk for that purpose. Had we been called upon to make any remarks, we would have then said there what we now write here, as follows: We are unequivocally among those who are friends of the negro, who wish to see him advance and prosper, and however much our dearest hopes were crushed by the downfall of the Confederacy and the overthrow of our Southern institutions, we cherish no enmity against the black man because those circumstances, so adverse to us, conferred upon him freedom, and because legislation, which disfranchised so many whites, vests him with suffrage and citizenship. The colored people are perfectly right and reasonable in enjoying to their fullest extent the blessings which they have newly acquired, and it is only by a lively interest in all the changes of their new condition that they will hereafter elevate themselves.

But with all this, we wish that they could see the defects of the policy which without mature deliberation accepts the Republican organization and platform recently formed at Raleigh, as all that is needful, and estops any aid or co-operation from any other quarter.

Now we speak without any selfish motive or unworthy design—of this we are certain; we have no ambition for political honors, and that the casting of votes hereafter will not affect our individual interests in the slightest degree. But we know that in this community, in this county, in this whole section, the majority are desirous to do all for the good of every class and the country; they know the white and black interests to be identical; and yet these men, true patriots, friends to the negro, and bound by allegiance to the Federal government, are not prepared to commit themselves to, or take part in, a Republican convention. We hope that a moderate, conservative and necessarily beneficial, course will be taken through the country in this matter hereafter, and that much good will result."

THE HOLLYWOOD BAZAAR DONATION.—The box for the Hollywood Bazaar, prepared by a portion of the ladies of this city, as a contribution to its patriotic objects, is now fully made up and will be immediately forwarded. It contains many of the most elegant articles we have ever seen, and cannot fail to impress their Richmond sisters with an exceeding tastefulness and beauty of the handiwork of our fair townsmen-women. Mrs. H. S. Smith, the President of the Memorial Sewing Society, under whose immediate auspices the donation has been gotten up, and the other ladies connected with the Association, or who have contributed to the box, deserve all praise for their generous and beautiful gift.

Raleigh Sentinel.

MORE RELIEF.—We are pleased to announce that Gov. Worth has been notified officially that the State Commissioners of Maryland have appropriated 7,000 bushels of corn and 35,000 pounds of bacon to relieve the destitute in this State. Five thousand bushels of corn have already been shipped to Wilmington, accompanied by an Agent, Mr. Myers, a Baltimore merchant. This is the first instalment of the liberal donation of the State of Maryland for the relief of the South.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Col. James R. Love writes to the Asheville *News*, from New York that he has succeeded in an arrangement by which the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, chartered by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1867, and organized in the city of New York on the 23d day of March, A. D., 1867, will go largely into the raising of Sheep and other stock in the counties of Western North Carolina. In connection with the same business the Company hope, within a reasonable time, to erect Woolen factories in some of the counties West of the Blue Ridge, and develop Mines.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The latest invention, and one of the most novel, is the self-rocking cradle on exhibition and for sale at the Furniture Ware Rooms of Morris & Co., Fayetteville Street. All who are lucky enough to have that "well spring of pleasure,"—"a babe in the house,"—will do well to go and see it. It is the best thing out.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—The stockholders of this institution have determined to rebuild the College on its former foundation. Contracts will be made for the work as soon as 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed has been paid in.

Raleigh Sentinel.

COMING.—A friend writes us that the Nattick cobler, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, intends visiting Raleigh, at an early day, with a view of engaging in missionary labors at various points in North Carolina. He will be courteously received.

Raleigh Progress.

Cannot he come here? On understanding needs help, and our *soles* are not yet reconstructed.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNALISM.—Mr. Hester's Masonic and Literary Journal, the *Square and Compass*, has been laid on our table. It presents a good appearance and is well filled with original and selected matter. Mr. H. possesses the energy and other qualities necessary to success, and we hope that he will meet with the fullest measure of it.

The *Independent Press* is the title of a handsome weekly, just established at Concord, under the auspices of J. M Cross & Co. The first number is every way creditable. May it be well sustained.

Raleigh Sentinel.

An extra session of the Southern Christian Convention will be held at Mount Auburn, Warren County, N. C., to commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of May.

Raleigh Sentinel.

PARDON OF GOV. VANCE.—The President has issued his warrant of pardon to Z. B. Vance, late Governor of North Carolina, upon the recommendation of Senators Henderson, Davis, Saulsbury, Patterson, Fowler, Johnson, Wilson, Ferry, Ross, Yates, Ramsay, Sherman, Cragin and Norton; Representatives Phelps, Van Auken, Marshall, McCullough, Archer, Niblack, Wood, Kerr, Brooks, Trump, Holman, Chandler, Mungen, Selve, Stevens, Noell, Dennison, Getz, Nicholson, Eldridge, Burr, Glossbrenner, Morrissey, Ross, Robinson, Clark and Ingersoll; Govs. Bramlett, Sharkey and Parsons; Mayor Hoffman, E. H. Webster, A. H. Garland, Horace Greeley and Rev. Paul Bagley.

The North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church meets in Salisbury on the 2d of May.

Julius A. Bontz, Esq., has received commissions from the Governors of Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina, as Notary Public, for Wayne county, N. C.

MARRIED.—In Christ's Church, at nine, A. M., yesterday, by the Rev. E. M. Forbes, Mr. Eugene M. Williams and Miss Mary N. Gardner—all of this city.

New. Jour. of Com., 16th.

REV. JOHN S. LONG'S VISIT TO NEWBERN. We were unable to learn the precise amount obtained by Mr. L. for the purpose of erecting a Church in Washington, but have been told by those who had the opportunity of knowing something of his operations that he did very well, and was well pleased with his success. Mr. Long left yesterday morning for Wilmington, and we bespeak for him a kind reception and a cordial welcome, hoping that he may meet with the success his cause merits.

Newbern Journal of Commerce, 16th.

A MISTAKE.—A local of the Progress, two weeks ago, stated that, in a case before Judge Barnes, at the Superior Court, in which a colored person or persons were concerned, a colored man was denied the privilege of testifying. The next day, however, the Progress, discovering its mistake, corrected it. Some of the papers, which copied the first notice, failed to copy the correction, and the first rumor having reached General Sickles, we learn that he has, very properly, ordered an investigation into the case. The investigation will no doubt satisfy all parties that it was a mistake, and that Judge Barnes fully complied with the letter and spirit of the law, both State and National.

We are confident that no instance has occurred with our Judiciary, in which they have, in the slightest degree, departed from or construed the law to the prejudice of the colored people. So far from it, where the law has allowed such a construction, they have always given the colored people the benefit of it.—*Ral. Sentinel, 16th.*

LIBERALITY.—We are pleased to state that the well-known Commission house in Wilmington, Messrs. Worth & Daniel, who have been much interested in the purchase and forwarding of corn for the destitute, decline all compensation for their services.

Charlotte Democrat.

CORN.—We are gratified to see that a large quantity of corn is arriving at this place for the destitute of Union county.

Charlotte Democrat.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. J. B. Hardwick, the pastor of the Baptist Church at Goldsboro', has been preaching in the Baptist Church in this city during the past week. Although the weather was quite inclement, we learn that the congregations were large. Mr. Hardwick is an impressive speaker and an earnest, energetic Minister of the Gospel—popular with all denominations wherever he is known.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

ARRESTED.—John Owens, who murdered B. F. Withers, in Lincoln county on the 2d inst., was pushed so closely by those hunting him that he went to a house in Steel Creek neighborhood and surrendered on Sunday evening the 7th. He was brought to this place on Tuesday and committed to jail.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

GROSS ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—Sunday night about 10 o'clock, a Policeman named Jas. Hallegan, arrested a negro on Metcalf street, for disorderly conduct, whereupon the negro struck Hallegan with a slingshot, knocking him senseless, and then made his escape, and has not yet been apprehended. Mr. H. is now lying in a very critical condition, his physician cannot yet decide whether his scull is broken or not.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have been credibly informed that Mr. Hallegan is doing very well and is expected to recover from the effects of the blow quite soon. His scull is not fractured as was supposed at first.—*New. Jour. of Com., 16th.*

The Methodist Protestant Church will hold a General Convention at Montgomery, Ala., on the 7th of May. We have been requested by a Minister in the Eastern part of this State to inquire if the Railroads would extend the usual courtesies to delegates by passing them for one fare. We call the attention of Railroad officers to the matter, and hope they will make a favorable response.—*Char. Democrat.*

BAPTIST CHURCH.—This house of worship is now receiving the finishing touch of the painter, and we must be allowed to say, that it has been well executed, showing that Mr. Adams, the contractor, thoroughly understands his calling.

The house is to be painted on the outside, immediately—and when this is done, the denomination will have a neat place of worship, and the town an ornament.

Goldsboro' News, 16th inst.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—At the above tribunal Wednesday quite a protracted examination was conducted, in which several highly respectable citizens of this county, together with several others, were arraigned upon a charge of assault and battery and highway robbery. It appears that on the night of the 19th of last December, one Thos. B. Barton, teacher of a colored school in the village of Lillington, in this county, was assaulted by some parties, and, as he alleges, beaten and robbed. He deposed to the effect that he had been taken from the house where he was residing, near Lillington, by these parties, who asserted that they were acting under the orders of Sheriff Bunting, and were authorized to arrest him. He accompanied them, forced by their threats, to some little distance in the woods, where they made him dismount from the horse upon which he rode, and, presenting their pistols at his head, threatened his life. He alleges that he was then beaten with sticks by the party, and threatened that if he did not leave the county within a certain time named, they would most certainly shoot him. With the injunction not to leave the spot until the party had left the woods, under peril of his life, Barton was then left alone, after all the money he had in his possession, some $5 90, and two letters had been taken from him.

Shortly after the occurrence of this event, Barton reported the fact to the Special Magistrate of this city, but declared that he was unable to recognize any of the party, owing to the darkness of the night. He has applied to the Magistrate several times since for redress, but his Worship was unable to proceed in the matter unless the parties could be identified. A few days since, however, he took out a warrant against John Jones, Sen., John Jones, Jr., Franklin Bordeaux, Sam'l Boney and a colored man named John Bell, all of whom he charged with the offence named above. They were arraigned on yesterday for trial, and Barton made a deposition of the above facts. He was positive at this time that the colored man John Bell was certainly there, and that he rode his horse. He also charged the above named gentlemen with being present, together with two gentlemen he had summoned from Duplin county as witnesses, Mr. Cooper Huggins and Mr. Ward, who, at the time of the occurrence of the event, were on a visit to Mr. Jones' house. All these parties obeyed the summons of the Magistrate, for trial, with the exception of Franklin Bordeaux, who could not be found. During the course of the investigation, Barton withdrew the prosecution against John Bell, colored, and Messrs. John Jones, Sen. and John Jones, Jr. It was proved by respectable and reliable witnesses that the gentlemen from Duplin county, Messrs. Huggins and Ward, did not leave the house of Mr. Jones, where they were staying, on the night Barton deposed that he was assaulted. They were accordingly discharged and their names stricken from the warrant. The only remaining parties charged with the offence were Sam'l Boney and Franklin Bordeaux, but in the absence of a material witness a farther investigation was postponed until Tuesday the 30th inst.

It is due the Messrs. Jones and the gentlemen from Duplin, Mr. Huggins and Mr. Ward, to state that the prosecution, so far as they were concerned, was undoubtedly a malicious one. They are gentlemen of the highest respectability and above the commission of such an offence.

The wife of a country editor in Ohio, a few days since, amused herself by throwing rotten eggs at the editor of a rival paper.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society.

According to previous notice, the New Hanover County Agricultural Society met at Lillington, on the 5th inst. On motion of Dr. W. W. Lane, D. McMillan was called to the Chair, and Mr. James B. McPherson requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. Next in order was the report of the Committee to draft a Constitution for the Society. After retiring a short interval for consultation, the committee returned, and reported through their Chairman, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, a Constitution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The election of officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: D. McMillan was elected President; Dr. J. C. Shepherd and Jas. Garrison, Vice-Presidents; Dr. W. W. Lane, Corresponding Secretary; A. R. Black, Recording Secretary, and D. T. Durham, Treasurer. The Executive committee were appointed as follows: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Joel Hines, W. S. Larkins and S. H. Bell.

As a matter of interest, Dr. Satchwell informed the Society that Messrs. Atkinson & Shepperson, of Wilmington, propose to pay a premium of $50 for the largest yield of Cotton raised in the county this season, from ten acres of land; and a like amount on the largest yield of ground peas raised in the county, on the same quantity of land.

The Executive committee were instructed to take charge of all donations made to the Society.

The question of an Agricultural Fair next Fall, was discussed but not decided.

The next meeting of the Society will be held the 2d Friday in October, the place to be determined by the Executive committee.

The Secretary was instructed by resolution, to furnish an account of to-day's proceedings, together with a copy of the Constitution adopted, to the Wilmington papers, with a request that they publish the same.

D. MCMILLAN, Pres't.
A. R. BLACK, Sec'y.

Constitution of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society.

ART. I.—NAME.

The name of this Society shall be "The New Hanover County Agricultural Society," to be auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society.

ART. II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object shall be the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, by the application of science to these pursuits, and by the adoption of such means as are calculated to elevate the industrial classes, and improve the general condition of society.

SEC. 2. The Society shall encourage scientific and practical experiments relative to doubtful theories, and disputed new and useful facts in agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts.

ART. III.—MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. This society shall consist of permanent and honorary members.

SEC. 2. The permanent members shall consist only of such persons as have signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and paid the admission fee.

SEC. 3. Honorary members shall consist only of such persons of distinction in agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts as are not permanent members of this Society. They shall not be required to sign the Constitution and By-Laws in person, but may, on signifying their assent to membership, authorize any member to sign for them. They shall not be required to pay any admission fee or assessments.

SEC. 4. No person engaged in the active pursuits of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts, and who could conveniently hold permanent membership in the Society shall be elected an honorary member.

ART. IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and one Vice-President to each auxiliary Club, a recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, to consist of the President and four other members, of whom the President shall be Chairman *ex officio*.

SEC. 2. The officers named shall have the powers and perform the duties implied by the names of their offices.

SEC. 3. The President and Vice-President shall be elected annually, or until others are elected in their places—other officers may hold their offices three years.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall order all things properly in furtherance of the objects of the Society; provided that no action of theirs shall be in contravention of any action or resolution of the Society.

ART. V.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of this Society shall be semi-annual, at such times and places as may be designated by the Society; or in default of the Society's designating such time and place, then it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to do so.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to call special meetings of the Society, upon the written application of six members, who shall state in their application the specific purpose of the meeting proposed.

SEC. 3. A quorum consisting of not less than one-fifth of the membership shall be necessary for the transaction of business.

ART. VI.—ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be by ballot. In the election of officers a majority shall be necessary to a choice. In the election of members two-thirds of all the members present shall be necessary to elect the candidate.

SEC. 2. No person shall be a member of the Society unless possessed of a good character; and no member shall be guilty of any act derogatory to the character of a gentleman.

ART. VII.—TRIAL OF MEMBERS.

No member shall be tried for any offence except upon written charges, and due notice given to the offending member. No member shall be censured or expelled except upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. VIII.—AUXILIARY CLUBS.

SEC. 1. Clubs existing in different districts of the county for like purposes are auxiliary to this Society, provided the Constitution and By-Laws of each Club do not contravene those of the county Society.

SEC. 2. Whenever such Club is organized, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the Executive Committee of the County Society a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, with a list of the officers and members, and a statement of such other matters as may be deemed necessary; and such Club may be authorized to elect delegates to the regular meetings of the County Society.

SEC. 3. Any member of an auxiliary Club, who may be censured or expelled, shall have a right to appeal to the County Society.

SEC. 4. The auxiliary Clubs shall report annually to the County Society a list of officers and members, any new rules they may have adopted, and such other matters as they may deem interesting.

SEC. 5. The auxiliary Clubs shall hold at least six regular meetings in each year.

SEC. 6. Any auxiliary Club that may be grossly neglectful of duty, or guilty of a wilful disregard of the laws of the County Society, shall have their privileges as an auxiliary Club suspended, and their delegates shall not be entitled to seats in the County Society.

ART. IX.—FUNDS.

SEC. 1. Funds for defraying the current expenses of the Society shall be raised by assessment on permanent members and by admission fees.

SEC. 2. Each permanent member, after having been duly elected and signed the Constitution, shall pay the sum of one dollar as an admission fee, and be subject to assessments of the Society.

ART. X.—PREMIUMS.

This Society may promote its objects by offering premiums to its members for excellence in the performance of any labor tending to the good of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanic arts.

ART. XI.—EXPERIMENTS.

SEC. 1. While the members shall do all in their power to promote the general objects of the Society, each member shall consider it a special duty to make annually one experiment, at least, on some unsettled point or subject of importance in practical agriculture; and to report the same to the Society, with any discoveries he may make; and on failure to perform such duty, a fine of five dollars shall be imposed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to present from time to time a list of practical agricultural subjects important to be investigated by discussion and experiment; and to arrange for publication facts shown by the results of proper experiments by the members.

ART. XII.—BY-LAWS.

By-Laws for the government of this Society, and for furthering its purposes, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, may from time to time be made, altered, amended, or abolished, as a majority of the members at any regular meeting may decide.

ART. XIII.—AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal altering for amending this Constitution shall be made in writing. If such proposed alteration or amendment receives the unanimous vote of the members present at any meeting, it shall be adopted; but if objections be made, it shall lie over until the next regular meeting, when, if it receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall be adopted.

Mr. McCabe's History—Letter from Gen. Lane in Defence of the North Carolina Troops.

Gen. James H. Lane communicates the following to the Richmond *Times* of yesterday.

Mr. Editor—As Mr. McCabe's book will doubtlessly be read by a great many Virginians, and as there is danger of the third days fight at Gettysburg being received as the correct one, will you, for the sake of truth, and in justice to the gallant troops from North Carolina, allow a Virginian, through your columns to state a few facts relative to that fight, that the public may learn that Pickett's Division, which only arrived in time to display its bravery in the last hours of that struggle, are not the only "Heroes of Gettysburg."

All know that Gettysburg was carried, on the first day, by Ewell's Corps, and Heth's and Pender's Divisions, of A. P. Hill's Corps; and that while the former command entered Gettysburg on the left, the latter, after a bloody struggle carried Seminary Hill on the right. On the 2d of July Pender's Division, composed of Lane's Scales', McGowan's and Thomas' brigades, extended from the Fairfield road to the right along Seminary Hill, in the order mentioned above; and there was gallant fighting that day along its front, between its sharpshooters and those of the enemy, for the possession of a road running between the two lines of battle—our men succeeded in driving the enemy from the road and held it. It was General Penders intention to advance that afternoon, had the attack on the right been more successful. While on the right of his command watching the progress of the fight, our accomplished, Christian commander, who had won so many laurels on so many hard fought battle-fields, received his fatal wound; and the command of his division devolved upon me, as its senior Brigadier.

Late that afternoon I received a note from Gen. Ewell complimenting the sharpshooters of our division for their gallant fighting, and informing me that he intended to attack the enemy that night, and requesting me to protect Ramseur's right—Ramseur's brigade being on the right of Rhodes' division, which was the right division of Ewell's corps. As soon as it was dark, I threw McGowan's brigade, under colonel, afterwards General Perrin, and Thomas's brigade, from my right into the road occupied by the sharpshooters of our division, that I might prevent Ewell's right from being turned; but for reasons unknown to me, the attack was not made, at least by the right of Ewell's line. Next morning Gen. Lee appeared in front of my line, reconnoitered the enemy's position, and, when he was about to leave, he remarked that "he needed more troops on the right, but that he did not know where they were to come from." Soon after I was ordered to leave Thomas and Perrin to hold the road they were occupying, and to move my own brigade and Scales' to the right, and report to Gen. Longstreet for further orders. Gen. Longstreet ordered me to form in the rear of the right of Hill's division, then commanded by the lamented Pettigrew—this division was on the left of Pickett. After I had taken this position, Major-General Trimble, who had joined the army from the valley of Virginia, relieved me of the command of Pender's division. My position was such as to prevent my seeing the first movements of the front line—there being a narrow strip of intervening woods; but General Thomas, who could see from his position in the road everything that was going on, on the left, informed me, the next day, that Brockenbrough's brigade, which was on the left of Heth's division, did not advance further than the road; and that Davis' brigade, which was next to it, pushed forward in advance of the general line, with too much impetuosity, and was driven back.

The remaining brigades of Heth's division were Pettigrew's and Archer's; but it will be remembered that the greater part of Archer's brigade and General Archer himself were captured in the first day's fight.—When General Trimble ordered us forward we advanced and took position on the left of the troops that were fighting, and when the right of my brigade was within a short distance of the stone fence that was used by the enemy for a breastwork—my brigade was now the extreme left of the attacking force—one of General Longstreet's staff officers came dashing through a hot fire with orders from General Longstreet to move my command rapidly to the left, as the enemy had thrown out a flanking force in that direction, which was already pouring a destructive fire into us. On ordering Colonel Avery, of the thirty-third North Carolina regiment, which was the left of my command, to face the left for the purpose of meeting this flanking column of the enemy, he replied, "My God! General, do you intend rushing your men into such a place unsupported, and when the troops on the right are falling back?" Seeing that it was useless to sacrifice so many brave men, I ordered my command back, and in accordance with orders from General Trimble, who was leaving the field wounded, I reformed in the rear of the artillery.

I know too well what it is to be a soldier to wish to do injustice to any command, and I regret to see that the historians from my native State are so very partial to Pickett's division. In the many published accounts of the third day's fight at Gettysburg, not an allusion has ever been made, that I am aware of, to my brigade and Scales'; and now that Mr. McCabe puts forth his book as history and makes no mention of us, I think that it is my duty to inform the public that Lane's North Carolina brigade was there, that it tought on the extreme left of Longstreet's line, that it remained on the field as long as any other portion of the line, and that it displayed the same bravery that it did at Spottsylvania court house on the 12th of May, which calls forth such a complimentary notice from General Early in his report of that battle; and afterwards at Ream's Station, when General Lee told me that "North Carolina had cause to be proud of such troops." General Lee's remark in front of my line on the morning of the 3d of July, points, I think, to the true cause of our failure in that afternoon assault.

JAMES H. LANE.

The Treasury officers have arrived at Nashville from Washington to look after distilleries in Middle Tennessee. All will be closed, as none have complied with the law of 1866, their business being considered different from that of the Northern distilleries. The Government will lose a large amount of revenue by these operations.

A conceited Englishman was told by a live Yankee that the whole United Kingdom could be sunk in Lake Superior without impeding navigation.

George Eliot, or Mrs. Lewes, the author of Felix Holt, the Radical, is recruiting health and genius in Grenada, and is delighting in the glories of the Alhambra.

The colored barber of Concord, who ran for Mayor, got four hundred votes, the Democrats all supporting him. He was a Conquered Barber, however.

Fifteen hundred dollars are paid for the best boxes at Covent Garden Theatre, in London, for the opera season of forty nights which has just begun.

The French newspapers only make use of the Atlantic cable to the extent of two lines daily, giving the price of gold and cotton.

Some of the journals are calling Russian America the Northwest corner.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 17—P. M.

The Senate confirmed Charles G. Manning Collector of customs at Albemarle, North Carolina.

Among the documents sent to the Senate today, was one from the President in reply to a resolution showing that none of the heads of departments, as was charged, had given any construction in the tenure of office act. The Solicitor of the Treasury, however, in reply to an inquiry from the Secretary, expressed himself to the effect that the Chief of Deputies of the Custom Houses could be removed, in order to procure suitable persons to discharge the duties of Collector of Customs in cases of vacancy until the latter office could be filled in the prescribed mode.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 17—P. M.

The State Republican Convention was convened this afternoon at the African church, George Nye, of Shenandoah, temporary chairman. Two hundred and ten delegates were present, of whom fifty were white. Forty-nine counties were represented directly, and nearly all in the State by proxy.—John Hawxhurst, of Fairfax, was chosen permanent President. There were ten Vice Presidents, including Hunnicutt, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, and three colored men; three Secretaries, one colored. While the committee on Organization was out, fears were expressed that some Democrats had come here to spoil the Convention. Hunnicutt and T. M. Conway, of New York, made inflammatory speeches, the new idea being that the negroes should demand higher pay, at least forty dollars per month. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

To-morrow night there will be a mass meeting in the Capital Square. The citizens do not seem to take much notice of the presence of the Convention. There is no bad feeling.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 17—P. M.

A special dispatch from Washington, says the appointment of L. V. Bogg, late Commissioner of Indian affairs, as a general Indian agent to make treaties and purchase and ship supplies, will be further investigated by the Senate. Bogg is now in New York, making purchases of goods for the Indian service, and exercising authority for which, 'tis alleged, there is no right.

The village of Alliance, Ohio, was flooded yesterday by the bursting of a reservoir belonging to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

From Cleveland, Ohio—Meeting of the Wool Dealers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 17—P. M.

The Wool Dealers' Association met here to-day. The clip of last year was stated at seventy-five million of pounds. The average price was fifty-five cents.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17—P. M.

Information has been received here that Fignes and Waterloo levees are in imminent danger. Labor cannot be obtained owing to the want of money. There is much suffering in the overflowed districts of West Louisiana.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 17—6 P. M.

Cotton easier—sales of 1,200 bales at 27½ cents. Flour firmer and active—State $10 15@$13 40; Western $11 50@$14 70. Wheat firmer—white Western $3 35. Corn firmer and in fair demand—sales of 121,000 bushels; mixed Western $1 27½@$1 32. Pork firmer—sales of 36,000 barrels—New Mess $22 34. Whiskey quiet—Western $2 30.—Freights drooping.

The money market was rather more active this afternoon. Call loans 6@7 ₱ cent. for stock collaterals. Gold closed quiet at 135¼@135½. Foreign Exchange firmer but quiet. Bankers' 9@9¼; Governments' steady except for old fives, which were ½ lower.

CINCINNATI, April 17—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged—trade brands $16; fancy do., $18. Some mills have stopped for want of wheat other are running half time. Corn steady; sales at 77 cents in bulk, in sacks 87 cents ₱ bushel.—Mess Pork is dull and but little demand. Bulk Meats dull and drooping. Bacon—small sales; Shoulders 9, Sides 11 cents ₱ lb.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17—6 P. M.

Cotton—sales of 2,300 bales; market unsettled and lower; middling uplands 25½@26 cents. Receipts 1,677 bales; exports 9,962. Sugar and molasses unchanged—nothing doing. Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Corn dull, drooping and unchanged. Oats dull. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 9¾ cents; rib 11½@11¾ cents; clear 13@13¾ cents. Pork dull and unsettled; no sales—Lard steady and in fair demand at 13¾@14. Whiskey—only a local business; sales at $2 10@$2 30 for Western. Gold 135½. Sterling exchange 45@47½. New York sight ¼ ₱ cent premium.

MOBILE, April 17—6 P. M.

Cotton—sales 200 bales; middlings 25 cents; receipts 336 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 17—6 P. M.

Cotton flat; sales of 109 bales; middlings 25@25½; receipts 350 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA, April 17—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and declining, sales of 155 bales; middlings 25 cents; receipts 1,005 bales.

The Relief of the South.

John Browne, Esq., General Agent of the Southern Famine Relief Commission of Few York, was in Washington several days ago on business connected with this subject, and has telegraphed the following to the press of the Pacific coast:

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION,
No. 61 Broadway, New York.

The famine in the South is severe and increasing. The means given by Congress for relief through the Freedmen's Bureau are very inadequate, and unless generous contributions are made by the public, the loss of life must be appalling.

Archibald Russell, President.
Edward Bright, Corresponding Secretary.
F. Law Olmstead, Recording Secretary.
James M. Brow, Treasurer.
John Browne, General Agent.

There is no doubt of the truth of the statement, and we earnestly hope that generous contributions will promptly be made to this Commission in the far West.

HON. JOHN CONNESS,
United States Senator from California.
HON. WM. M. STEWART,
United States Senator from Nevada.
HON. JAMES W. NYE,
United States Senator from Nevada.
HON. GEO. WILLIAMS,
United States Senator from Oregon.

We believe that liberal contributions from the States and Territories of the far West would at once save many lives and relieve great suffering, and would have a most happy influence upon the nation.

BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.
President Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
ALLEN MCLEAN.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.
WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
DAENEY, MORGAN & Co.

The General Agent states the cash receipts of the Commission up to the present time are $165,000. Of this sum California sends in gold $30,000, or increased to currency $40,000; New York City, $51,000.

A cheese factory which will consume the milk of 50 cows, has been started at Lanesboro', Mass.

The advance on the eastern face of the Hoosac tunnel, during the past three weeks, has been at the rate of four feet per day.

Marriages are rare among the Chinese in California. But one is recorded in our last San Francisco papers—Ah Fy to Cum Ho.

General Butler is a stirring fellow and makes stirring speeches. He is said to be the possessor of a great deal of stirring material—lots of it.

Jacob Bauman, a veteran soldier of Napoleon's grand army, died in Natchez, on the 18th of March, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Starvation in South Carolina.

The Sumter *Watchman* of the 17th inst., learns from a source which it regards as "reliable, that one or two burials of female whites have recently occurred, near the line of Kershaw and Sumter Districts, in which the cause of death was stated by the officiating minister to have been want of food sufficient to sustain life. This is a sad record, and one which, even taking into account the generally distressed condition of the country, we had hoped never to be called upon to make. We feel it to be a solemn and sacred duty of our people to give this matter their most earnest attention and effort. In the great majority of instances unable, themselves, to extend even a scanty relief, it is, we believe, nevertheless a duty which they cannot escape, to leave no means untried to provide assistance from sources where it may be obtained."

A fever has broken out in the Philadelphia county prison, which has attacked not only a number of the inmates, but also one of the inspectors of that institution, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and some of the officers.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, has issued a circular letter to the Protestant Episcopal clergymen in Baltimore, asking them to urge upon their respective congregations the "duty of voting against the running of cars on Sundays in the streets."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	33 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	12 50	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	12 00 @	20 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	3 50 @	3 75	
New	4 25 @	5 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	23 @	26	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	10 @	00	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	25 @	28	
St. Domingo	24 @	27	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	24½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	25	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	00	
Dundee	20 @	00	
Rope, ₱ lb	10 @	12½	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	18½@	19	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 35 @	2 50	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	75 @	80	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	17 50 @	18 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe	10 00 @	00 00	
do cut	9 00 @	00 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	10 @	11	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	18 50 @	18 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	12 00	
Fine	10 25 @	10 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	25 @	28	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @	90 00	
LAND PLASTER, ₱ ton		18 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	72 @	75	
Peas, Cow	1 50 @	1 60	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	11½@	12½	
East India	11 @	0 12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5½@	6	
Dry	13 @	14	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	2 80 @	2 75	
Northern	2 45 @	2 50	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	000 00@	160 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 90 @	2 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 15 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	

LUMBER, (River, ₱ M.)		
Fit Bds	15 00 @	18 00
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,		
Cuba	00 @	00
Sugar house	55 @	60
Syrup	00 @	1 00
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs		
New Virgin	0 00 @	5 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @	4 00
Hard	0 00 @	2 75
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	1 85
Tar, in ordr	2 15 @	2 25
Pitch, City	0 00 @	3 50
Rosin, pale	6 50 @	8 50
do No. 1	4 00 @	5 50
do No. 2	3 00 @	3 25
do No. 3	2 85 @	3 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	70 @	71
NAILS, ₱ lb.,		
Cut	7 00 @	7 25
OILS, ₱ gallon,		
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00
Linseed	2 00 @	2 25
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50
Kerosene	60 @	70
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 80
POTATO

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

Reconstruction—The Representative Strength of the South.

It cannot be doubted but that the day of political unrest is rapidly drawing to a close, and that a final settlement of the vexed question of reconstruction is near at hand. Although that settlement can hardly be in accordance with the first desires of the South, yet it will lay the old question at rest, and will transpose the present anxiety into a positive certainty. Many and radical changes of opinion have been forced upon the people of the South since the close of the war. Less than two years ago the advocates of even qualified negro suffrage were hooted at and jeered. Now the prospect is for universal equality at the ballot-box, and the Southern mind, looking to such an end as to a certainty, resigns itself as calmly as may be to the inevitable. Yet negro suffrage will imply the right of negro representation, and this subject in connection with the political strength of the South, is ably handled in the leader of the New York *Herald* of the 9th inst. Its remarks are sensible and pertinent, and teem with interest to the Southern readers. We quote from the *Herald*:

"But the most remarkable feature in the progressive work of reconstruction is the harmony and affiliation between the late slaveholders and their emancipated slaves. They assemble together in public meetings on a footing of political equality and address each other as friends and fellow-citizens. Nor is there any false pride, affectation or hypocrisy in such language and bearing one toward the other. The late masters of the negroes have sense enough to see that the interests of the two races are inseparably interwoven, that restoration and the consequent prosperity of the South will be a benefit to both, and that exclusion from political privileges, from representation in Congress, would be followed by injury to both. Besides, as a general thing, there is a kindly feeling on the part of the whites for the weaker and less cultivated blacks. Generally, too, the negroes are conscious of this, and look up with confidence for advice and guidance from their late masters. This is evident from the addresses of the more intelligent to the rest. The speeches delivered by some of them lately, and their conduct, as described by our correspondents, show this to be the case. We see, also, that there is a determination on the part of both races to cultivate these kindly, friendly and confiding relations.

"Now, this is a state of things deserving particular notice, and which was certainly not expected by the old radical abolitionists of the North.—These radicals had erroneously supposed the negroes hated the white master race and would take the earliest opportunity to turn against them. The teachings of the war, in which the negroes voluntarily fought side by side with their masters, did not eradicate this error. The radicals have been expecting, since the war closed and the slaves were emancipated, that these people would vote and act in opposition to their old masters. They begin to see their mistake, however, and are in a terrible state of anxiety about the consequences. No tide of Northern emigration, however great, nor any amount of radical speechmaking and preaching, can turn the political current in which the blacks and the whites of the South are united and combined for action. They both see their interests are the same and irrevocably fixed in the same section of country.

"We cannot yet see fully where this surprising political and social revolution will end. It will certainly produce an extraordinary influence upon political parties and upon the destinies of the republic. The radical press is dumbfounded and knows not which way to shape its course. The fruit of years of agitation is likely to turn to ashes in its mouth. The Southern States, with their eighty or ninety Representatives and twenty Senators in Congress, will hold a large balance of power, and the probability is that both races will remain united in the interests of their own section and in support of the same political party.

"The Southern whites, and particularly the leading men among them, possess a power they may not have yet realized. Such men as Wade Hampton, Henry A. Wise and others like them, while they have not the suffrage and cannot hold office, are able to exercise great influence over the negroes and political affairs. There are from fifty to a hundred thousand of these ostracised old leaders, who are still powerful through their intelligence and position and on the stump. We advise them, then, to carry the revolution which the Northern radicals have inaugurated to its end—to its utmost limit. In doing this they should advocate sending negroes to Congress.—In every State and district intelligent blacks can be found. Let them be sent to Congress in the proportion of the negro vote. Supposing the Southern States are entitled to ninety members in the House of Representatives under the increased vote, thirty negroes should be sent, as that would be about a fair proportion to the numbers of the two races, and out of the twenty Senators six should be black by the same rule.

"Henry A. Wise has a fine, intelligent and faithful servant, who should be sent from the Old Dominion to sit by the side of Mr. Sumner in the Senate; and that negro of whom Wade Hampton spoke so pathetically, a noble fellow, evidently, might be seated by Wilson, Chandler, Sprague or Trumbull, and be called to the chair occasionally by Ben Wade, the President of the Senate. This is practicable, reasonable and fair, and would only be carrying out the theories already established. True, the smell of the negroes might be unpleasant to the dainty Northern Senators and members; but the Southerners would not find it so; they could have no objection to black colleagues on that score; for, as Yancey once said, the smell was perfume to Southerners. By all means let the South carry out the theories of the radicals to their logical results by sending both negro Representatives and Senators to Congress. It would create an extraordinary fermentation and reaction in the North, undoubtedly; but what of that? The principle is the thing. Perish everything rather than sacrifice principle. In whatever point of view we look at the movements now going on in the South, and at the position of parties with regard to the issues that have been raised, we foresee that remarkable changes must take place. We advise the Southerners to use the power the radicals have placed in their hands and bring the revolution to its logical end."

The *Herald* talks sensibly in the foregoing extract. It is a great wonder the Northern radicals have not come to similar conclusions long since.

The Baltimore Presentation Concert.

Several arrests have been made in Baltimore of parties connected with this affair, charged with obtaining money under false pretences from funds belonging to the Association. Those arrested are L. T. Palmer, Principal Manager; J. H. Schiers, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. L. Hammond, President; Mrs. E. A. F. Meares, Treasurer; Patrick Curtis, a Clerk, and Mr. E. A. F. Meares. A full investigation has not yet been had, but the parties have been bound over for appearance before the Grand Jury.

It is much to be regretted that such an occurrence should have happened, or that, having happened, it should be made public, for we cannot but believe that the defection is only in a part, and cannot be taken as an evidence of corruption in the whole body. There are, we doubt not, many honorable and benevolent gentlemen associated in the management of the enterprise, on whom no shadow of reproach can fall, and who should not be held strictly accountable themselves for the default of their officers.—The great regret is the evil effect it will have upon a truly benevolent object, and the distrust which the public must feel hereafter in all charitable enterprises of the kind. In the end, the South, for the benefit of which the scheme was first inaugurated, will be the only sufferer. Yet the facts, as they have been thus far developed, should not so materially affect the pocket nerve of thinking persons, as, from the evidence thus far adduced, the defalcation has not only not been with the association as a body, but was first exposed by its more upright officers, and the prosecution against the parties will be conducted by the body as a whole. We are confident that the results of the investigation, when had, will fully sustain this opinion, and will serve, not only to restore, but to increase the confidence previously felt by the public in the purity and honesty of the enterprise.

European Troubles.

The broils and disputes which have from time immemorial been convulsing Europe seem almost interminable. Hardly has one question been set at rest, by an appeal to arms, ere another springs up, and for a time threatens to revolutionize the whole continent. At present the aspect of affairs is very threatening, and the close of the present year may witness a terrible war between Prussia and France. The present object of dispute between those two great powers is the possession of the Fortress of Luxemburg. The Grand Duchy or province of the same name is a part of Holland, and the Fortress is now garrisoned by Prussian troops. This post is considered as an open gate to the frontiers of France, and Napoleon naturally desires to gain possession of it. To this end negotiations were opened with Holland, and that power, wishing to preserve the most amicable relations with France, and probably from a desire to check, as much as might be, the growing usurpations of Prussia, agreed to the transfer. Matters were at this state, when the King of Holland was formally notified that one little article was yet wanting to complete the compact, and that was the approval of the Prussian Government; and rather than Holland should part with Luxemburg, arms would be resorted to to force her to retain it.—Upon this all negotiations for the transfer of the disputed province have ceased.—Holland, intimidated by the threatening aspect of Prussia, has refused to fulfill her part of the agreement.

As a consequence much excitement now exists in France, and an anti-Prussian feeling is said to prevail throughout the entire empire. The public pride of France has been deeply wounded, and, judging by the present state, both of the governmental and the private mind, either Bismarck must recede from the position which he has assumed, and allow the transfer of the Duchy to France, or else war will be the result. To this end vast preparations are being made in both countries, and immense quantities of arms and ammunitions are under manufacture.

Yet, at the present time, France can hardly be considered as upon a sufficient war footing to cope successfully with Prussia. The late military operations of the latter power have not only raised it again to the former proud position attained by Frederic William, but the success of those operations has established for it a prestige founded upon the actual reality, that is one of the greatest elements of success in a campaign. Prussia is now feared, as well as hated by the second great Napoleon, and that astute leader will hardly venture upon war, even backed as he is by the full tide of the public opinion in France, until he is fully prepared to meet Bismarck in the field. The former power is, at this time, most certainly the stronger of the two. The vast resources of men and material developed by the late war, were not only not allowed to dwindle away, but they have been increased and improved, and Prussia stands, at this day, in a position second to that of no power on the continent of Europe.

On the contrary, the great question of military re-organization in France still remains unsettled, and vast efforts must be made before the first standard can be reached. That these efforts will be made, and that a complete and thorough organization of the French army will be the result, the known character and energy of Napoleon give us every reason to believe. Yet there is much to be done, and an immense armament to be provided. In the event of a war, the initiatory step must be taken by France, and the possession of the fortress of Luxemburg will probably be the first object for contention. France, therefore, acting as the aggressive power, will most undoubtedly need every energy which she can bring into the field.

At all events, war will hardly occur this summer. The vast preparations needed cannot be completed before the close of this, or the commencement of the ensuing year, and in the meantime all good men should hope that an amicable adjustment may be arrived at.

Baltimore Election.

An election was held in Baltimore on Wednesday, on the propriety of calling a State and Constitutional Convention. The ballot was classed as a fair but not a full vote. The entire vote cast in the city on the issue was 20,136, of which 11,013 were for, and 9,123 against, which gives a majority of 1,890 for the holding of a Convention.—This vote was polled, and is to be taken, as a deliberate expression of the opinions of the people of Baltimore on this subject, yet it falls far short of the number of names recorded on the poll registry, which shows a total of 29,380 names. The deficiency of the vote, as compared with the record of the registry, is an evidence of a great and almost criminal apathy on the part of the citizens of Baltimore, that in such a crisis of public affairs as is the present, and upon such a vital point as is the one before them, is truly deplorable.

Yet the city majority may be totally annulled by returns from different portions of the State which have not yet been received. The result is said to be doubtful, and the next mail or telegraph will, perhaps, bring us in full the decision.

At the same time as the above an election was held on the local question of permitting the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company to run their cars on Sunday. The whole vote cast in favor of this movement was 20,095, of which 11,039 were in favor of, and 9,056 in opposition to, their running on that day, the majority for, being 1,983.

Hotels in Wilmington.

Many and numerous have been the complaints of inadequate Hotel accommodations in Wilmington. These complaints have existed for a number of years, but it affords us great pleasure, at this time, in being able, and, as we think, justly, to say that, at present, and for the prospects for the future, at least for some time to come, the Hotel accommodations of this city are equal to those of any other city in the South, when we take into consideration the location, patronage, &c. Recently Messrs. Frederick & Powell have refitted and thoroughly renovated the City Hotel on Market Street, and the improvement in the management and comfort extended to their guests seem to be evidenced by the number of passengers stopping at their house.

We are pleased to see, in connection with the Hotel business, that the building lately occupied by Mr. Jas. H. Bailey, and known by various names heretofore, on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, is now being thoroughly renovated, and that the present occupant, Mr. Humphrey Parker, will, in the course of a few days, open the same for the reception of travelers and others wishing Hotel accommodation. We know Mr. Parker to be affable and polite, and learn that he has some experience in the business. His house will no doubt be a pleasant resort for the traveler. The bed rooms have been put in thorough order, and, so far as the renovation of the building is concerned, and politeness of the proprietor is an item, we have no doubt the traveler will find the house all that can be desired. We presume Mr. P. will give due notice when he will be ready to receive customers. We will then be prepared to speak more unreservedly of his ability as a Hotel keeper.

In the meantime, it may not be amiss to say that that popular gentleman, "Harry Brock," retains his position near the last above named Hotel, where he is at all times prepared to receive his friends and feed them well. "Brock" is a trump in his line. This cannot be blotted out. He "eats a fellow well"—at least his guests say so, and we are not disposed to dispute about that matter.

And near the Railroad there is the American House, which we learn is well kept by Mr. Shoemaker.

Now, with the above Hotels and various restaurants and private boarding houses in the place, if this community cannot afford sufficient accommodation for all, we are at a loss to know where the fault lies.

We think we can assure the traveling public that there will, in future, be no cause of complaint on the score of the want of Hotel accommodation in Wilmington. It rests with others now to make this city a place of pleasure rather than a *bore* to the wayfaring and business traveler.—The merchant and citizen can do much towards maintaining Wilmington as it is—*the city of the State—the commercial emporium of North Carolina.*

War in Europe.

The following statement of war-like preparations now being made by the different nations of Europe, is from a statement made by the Belgian Minister of War, and will at this time prove of some interest to the reader:

"France is having 480,000 muskets made on the Chassepot system, not only in France, but in Belgium and England, and the greater part of them are to be ready by the 1st of March, 1868. In Prussia the arsenals are busily occupied in the manufacture of arms and 1,100 steel cannon, loading at the breech, have been ordered. Austria is transforming 660,000 muskets into Wanzl's system—half of them to be ready by the end of the year. Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Hesse-Darmstadt are adopting the Prussian musket, and are casting a considerable quantity of cannon on the Prussian model.

"England has already transformed 150,000 Enfield muskets on Snider's plan, and will have 350,000 ready by the end of the year—she will also by that time have 426 rifled cannon. Russia is transforming 600,000 muskets on Carle's system, and half of them will be ready by the beginning of 1868; she is also making 300 cannon. In Denmark the Chambers have voted funds for changing muskets into breech-loaders. Holland is transforming hers on Snider's system. Switzerland has got 40,000 muskets on Amplex-Milbank's system; has ordered 90,000 on Winchester's, and has made, or is having made, 200 breech-loading cannon. Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece are transforming their muskets, and Spain and Greece have commanded cannon of M. Krupp, the celebrated cannon founder of Prussia. Lastly, Belgium has got rifled cannon on the Prussian plan, and is about to adopt the Prussian musket.

For the Journal.

Horse Stealing—Recovery of Animals—Escape of Thief.

LUMBERTON, N. C., April 12, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—Horse stealing has become so prevalent of late, it behooves every good citizen to assist in every possible way to abate the evil. Our Postmaster received an advertisement on Wednesday, describing a horse thief, and two mules he had stolen in Union county, from Mrs. Stewart. It was soon ascertained, that a person suiting the description had passed through town about an hour before. A party of our townsmen, under the leadership of Sylvester Albin, Esq., immediately saddled up and hastened in pursuit, and after an exciting race of five miles, overtook the thief, and ordered him to halt, but knowing the heavy penalty imposed upon his offense by a recent law, he refused, and leaped off and escaped through the woods. The mules were recovered and brought back to town, where they await the claim of their rightful owners.

The citizens were on the lookout for the fugitive, but as yet no information has been received of his movements, except that he was last seen making his way towards Whiteville. The advertisement describes him as follows: "A white man, medium size, ruddy face, dark moustache, dark hair, and aged apparently about 25 years. He was wearing dark clothes, shoes and black felt hat, low crown.

If the community generally would display like promptness and energy of Mr. Albin, the offence of horse stealing would be less frequent in North Carolina.

LUMBERTON.

THE EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN WIRZ.

STATEMENT BY HIS COUNSEL.

The Unfairness of the Trial—Proofs of Captain Wirz's Innocence—His Dying Declarations—Effort to Bribe him to Implicate Mr. Davis—Who were the Real Torturers of the Prisoners at Andersonville—Proposal of the Confederate Authorities to Surrender them without Equivalent, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1867.

To the Editors of the Whig:

Please publish the enclosed advance proof in your valuable paper.

With the highest regards,
Your most ob't serv't,
LOUIS SCHADE,
Attorney at Law.

To the American People:

Intending to leave the United States for some time, I feel it my duty, before I start, to fulfill in part a promise which, a few hours before his death, I gave to my unfortunate client, Captain Wirz, who was executed at Washington, on the 10th day of November, 1865. Protesting up to the last moment his innocence of those monstrous crimes with which he was charged, he received my word, that, having failed to save him from a felon's doom, I would, as long as I lived, do everything in my power to clear his memory. I did that the more readily, as I was then already perfectly convinced that he suffered wrongfully. Since that time his unfortunate children, both here and in Europe, have constantly implored me to wipe out the terrible stains which now cover the name of their father. Though times do not seem propitious for obtaining full justice, yet, considering that man is mortal, I will, before entering upon a perilous voyage, perform my duty to those innocent orphans and also to myself.

I will now give a brief statement of the causes which led to the arrest and execution of Captain Wirz. In April, 1865, President Johnson issued a proclamation stating that, from evidence in the possession of the "Bureau of Military Justice" it appeared that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and for that reason the President offered a reward of $100,000 on the capture of the then fugitive ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. That testimony has since been found to be entirely false and a mere fabrication, and the suborner Conover is now under sentence in the jail of this city, the two perjurers, whom he suborned, having turned State's evidence against him, whilst the individual, by whom Conover was suborned, has not yet been brought to justice.

Certain high and influential enemies of Jefferson Davis, either then already aware of the character of the testimony of those witnesses, or not thinking their testimony quite sufficient to hang Jefferson Davis, expected to find the wanting material in the terrible mortality of Union prisoners, at Andersonville. Orders were issued accordingly to arrest a subaltern officer, Captain Wirz, a poor, friendless, and wounded prisoner of war, (he being included in the surrender of General Johnston,) and besides a foreigner by birth. On the 7th of May he was placed in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and from that time the greater part of the Northern press was busily engaged in forming the unfortunate man in the eyes of the Northern people into such a monster that it became almost impossible for him to obtain counsel.—Even his countryman, the Swiss Consul General, publicly refused to accept money to defray the expenses of the trial! He was doomed before he was heard—and even the permission to be heard according to law was denied him. To increase the excitement and give eclat to the proceeding, and to inflame still more the public mind, the trial took place under the very dome of the Capitol of the nation. A military commission, presided over by one of the most arbitrary and despotic generals in the country, was formed, and the paroled prisoner of war, his wounds still open, and so feeble that he had to recline during the trial on a sofa, carried before the same.—How that trial was conducted, the whole world knows. The enemies of generosity and humanity believed it then to be a sure thing to get at Jeff. Davis.

Therefore, the first charge was that of conspiracy between Wirz, Jefferson Davis, Seddon, Howell Cobb, R. B. Winder, and a number of others, to kill the Union prisoners. The trial lasted for three months, but unfortunately for the blood-thirsty instigators not a particle of evidence was produced showing the existence of such a conspiracy; yet Captain Wirz was found guilty of that charge! Having thus failed another effort was made. On the night before the execution of the prisoner a telegram was sent to the Northern press from this city, stating that Wirz had made important disclosures to General L. C. Baker, the well-known detective, implicating Jefferson Davis, and that the confession would probably be given to the public. On the same evening some parties came to the confessor of Wirz, Rev. Father Boyle, and also to me, one of them informing me that a high Cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville, his sentence would be commuted. He, the messenger, or who ever he was, requested me to inform Wirz of this. In presence of Father Boyle I told Wirz, next morning, what had happened. The Captain simply and quietly replied: "Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. If I knew anything of him I would not become a traitor against him or any body else, even to save my life." He likewise denied that he had made any statement whatever to General Baker. Thus ended the attempt to suborn Captain Wirz against Jefferson Davis. That alone shows what a man he was. How many of his defamers would have done the same? With his wounded arm in a sling the poor paroled prisoner mounted, two hours later, the scaffold. His last words were that he died innocent—and so he did. The 10th day of November, 1865, will indeed be a black stain on the pages of American history.

To weaken the effect of his declaration of innocence, and of the noble manner in which Wirz died, a telegram was manufactured here and sent North, stating that on the 27th day of October, Mrs. Wirz, (who actually was 900 miles on that day away from Washington), had been prevented by that Stantonian *deus ex machina*, General L. C. Baker, *from poisoning her husband!* Thus, on the same day, when the unfortunate family lost their husband and father, a cowardly and atrocious attempt was made to blacken their character also. On the next day I branded the whole as an infamous lie, and since then I never have heard of it again, though it emanated from a Brigadier General of the United States army.

All those who were charged with having conspired with Captain Wirz have since been released, except Jefferson Davis, the prisoner of the American "Castle Chillon."—Captain Winder was left off without trial, and if any of the others have been tried, which I do not know, certainly none of them have been hung. As captain Wirz could not conspire alone, nobody will now, in view of that important fact, consider him guilty of that charge. So much, then, for charge No. 1.

As to charge No. II, to wit: Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war, I do not hesitate to declare what about 145, out of 160, witnesses on both sides declared that during the trial—that Captain Wirz never murdered or killed any Union prisoners with his own hands or otherwise. All those witnesses (about twelve to fifteen) who testified that they saw Captain Wirz kill a prisoner, have sworn falsely, abundant proofs of that assertion being in existence. The hands of Captain Wirz are clear of the blood of prisoners of war. He would certainly have at least intimated to me a knowledge of the alleged murders with which he was charged. In most all cases no names of the alleged murdered men could be given, and where it was done, no such persons could be identified. The terrible scene in court, when he was confronted with one of the witnesses, and the latter insisting that Wirz was the man who killed a certain Union prisoner, which irritated the prisoner so much that he almost fainted, will still be remembered.—That man (Grey) swore falsely, and God alone knows what the poor innocent prisoner must have suffered at that moment! That scene was depicted and illustrated in the Northern papers as if Wirz had broken down on account of his guilt. Seldom has a mortal suffered more than that friendless and forsaken man.

Fearing lest this communication will be too long, I will merely speak of the principal and most intelligent of those false witnesses, who testified to individual murder on the part of Captain Wirz. Upon his testimony the Judge Advocate in his final argument laid particular stress on account of his intelligence. This witness prepared also pictures of the alleged cruelties of Wirz, which were handed to the commission, and are now on record, copies of which appeared at the time in Northern illustrated papers. He swore that his name was Felix de la Baume, and represented himself as a Frenchman and a grand-nephew of Marquis de Lafayette. After having so well testified and shown so much zeal, he received a recommendation signed by the Commission. On the 11th day of October, before the taking of the testimony was concluded, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. This occurred whilst one of the witnesses for the defense (Duncan) was arrested in open Court, and placed in prison before he had testified. After the execution of Captain Wirz some of the Germans of Washington recognized in de la Baume a deserter from the 7th New York (Stuben) Regiment, whose name was not de la Baume, but Felix Oeser, a native of Saxony. They went to Secretary Harland, and he dismised the imposter and important witness in the Wirz trial on the 21st of November, eleven days after the execution. Nobody who is acquainted with the Conover testimony, in consequence of which the President of the United States was falsely induced to place a reward of $100,000 upon the head of an innocent man, will be astonished at the above disclosures of the character of testimony before Military Commissions. So much for charge No. II.

If from twelve to fifteen witnesses could be found who were willing to testify to so many acts of murder on the part of Wirz, there must certainly have been no lack of such who were willing to swear to minor offenses. Such was the unnatural state of the public mind against the prisoner at that time, that such men regarded themselves and were regarded, as heroes, after having testified in the manner we have described; whilst, on the other hand, the witnesses for the defense were intimidated, particularly after one of them had been arrested.

But who is responsible for the many lives that were lost at Andersonville, and in the Southern prisons? That question has not fully been settled, but history will tell on whose heads the guilt for those sacrificed hecatombs of human beings is to be placed. It was certainly not the fault of poor Capt. Wirz, when, in consequence of medicines having been declared contraband of war by the North the Union prisoners died for want of the same. How often have we read during the war that ladies, going South, had been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol Prison by the Union authorities, because some quinine or other medicines had been found concealed in their petticoats! Our navy prevented the ingress of medical stores from the seaside, and our troops repeatedly destroyed drug-stores, and even the supplies of private physicians in the South. Thus the scarcity of medicines became general all over the South. Surgeon J. C. Pilot writes, September 6, 1864, from Andersonville, (this letter was produced by the Judge Advocate in the Wirz trial): "We have but little more than the indigenous bark and roots with which to treat the numerous forms of disease to which our attention is daily called. For the treatment of wounds, ulcers, etc., we have literally nothing, except water. Our wards, some of them, are wild with gangrene, and we are compelled to fold our arms and look quietly upon its ravages, not even having stimulants to support the system under its depressing influence: the article being so limited in supply that it can only be issued for cases under the knife."

That provisions in the South were scarce will astonish nobody, when it is remembered how the war was carried on. General Sheridan boasted in his official report, that, in the Shenandoah valley alone, he burnt two thousand barns filled with wheat and corn, and all the mills in the whole tract of country; that he destroyed all factories of cloth, and killed, or drove off, every animal, even to the poultry, that could contribute to human sustenance. And those desolations were repeated in different parts of the South, and that so thoroughly that last month, two years after the end of the war, Congress had to appropriate a million of dollars, to save the people of those regions from actual starvation. The destruction of railroads and other means of transportation, by which food could be supplied by abundant districts to those without it, increased the difficulties in giving sufficient food to our prisoners.

The Confederate authorities, aware of their inability to sustain their prisoners, informed the Northern agents of the great mortality, and urgently requested that the prisoners should be exchanged, even without regard to the surplus which the Confederates had on the exchange rolls from former exchanges, that is, man for man.—But our War Department did not consent to an exchange. They did not want to "exchange skeletons for healthy men."—Finally, when all hopes of exchange were gone, Colonel Ould, the Confederate Commissioner, offered, early in August, 1864, to deliver up all the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring an equivalent in return, and pledged that the number would amount to ten or fifteen thousand, and, if it did not, he would make up that number with well men. Although this offer was made in August, the transportation was not sent for them (to Savannah) until December, although he urged and implored (to use his own words) that haste should be made. During that very period the most of the deaths at Andersonville occurred.—Congressman Covode, who lost two sons in Southern prisons, will do well, if he inquires *whose* those "skeletons" were, which the Hon. Secretary of War did not want to exchange for healthy men. If he does, he will hereafter be perhaps bitter against the people of the South.

But has the North treated her Southern prisoners so well that she should lift up her hands, and cry "anathema" over the South? Mr. Stanton reports to Congress, July 19, 1866, that of Southern prisoners there died in the North 26,436, and of Northern prisoners in the South 22,576. What a fearful record! Over 26,000 of prisoners dying in the midst of plenty! Mr. Stanton gives the total number of prisoners in the North at 220,000, and in the South at 126,940.—Suppose this to be correct, though this statement comes certainly from no impartial source, there died of prisoners in the South, without medicines, the fifth part, and in the North, with medicines and provisions, the eighth part. But in the number of Southern prisoners in the North are probably included the paroled prisoners of Lee's, Johnston's, and Smith's armies, who never entered a Northern prison. If that be so, the mortality of Southern prisoners in the North will be even greater than that of the Federal prisoners in the South!

We used justly to proclaim in former times that ours was "the land of the free and the home of the brave." But, when one half of the county is shrouded in a despotism, which now only finds a parallel in Russian Poland; and when our Generals and soldiers quietly permit that their former adversaries in arms shall be treated worse than the Helots of old, brave soldiers though they may be, who, when the forces and resources of both sections were more equal, have not seldom seen the backs of our best Generals, not to speak of such as Butler and his consorts, then we may well question, whether the "star spangled banner still waves over the land of the free or the home of the brave." A noble and brave soldier permits his antagonist to be calumniated and trampled upon after an honorable surrender. Besides, notwithstanding the decision of the highest legal tribunal in the land that military commissions are unconstitutional: the earnest and able protestations of President Johnson, and the said results of military commissions, yet such military commissions are again established by recent legislation of Congress all over the suffering and starving South.

History is just, and as Mr. Lincoln used to say, we cannot escape history. Puritanical hypocrisy, self-adulation, and self-glorification will not save those enemies of liberty from that just punishment.

Not even a Christian burial of the remains of Captain Wirz has been allowed by Secretary Stanton. They still lie, side by side with those of another and acknowledged victim of military Commissions, the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, in the yard of the former jail in this city.

If anybody should desire to reply to this, I politely beg that it may be done before the 1st of May next, as then I shall leave the country to return in the fall. After that day letters will reach me in care of the American Legation, or Mr. Benedetto Bolzani, Leipzig street No. 38, Berlin, Prussia.

LOUIS SCHADE,
Attorney at Law.
Washington, April 4, 1867.

Recommendation and Nomination of Registers in Bankruptcy.

By direction of the Chief Justice the following statement is published for information:

1. Under the act of Congress the power of appointing "registers in bankruptcy" is vested in the district courts of the United States, the supreme courts of the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; but no person can be appointed who is not a counsellor-at-law.

2. The duty of recommending and nominating to the district courts and other courts mentioned in the act suitable persons for appointment is imposed on the Chief Justice of the United States; and Congress having now adjourned without acting upon the bill introduced into the Senate to repeal this provision, he will proceed to carry it into effect.

3. To insure, as far as practicable, the selection of fit men for registers, the Chief Justice will require, in every case where his recommendation and nomination is desired, first, a certificate from the clerk or judge of the proper district or territorial court, or of some State court of record, under seal of the court, that the gentleman named therein is a counsellor of said court; and, secondly, a statement in what Congressional district or Territory the gentleman proposed resides, and for what district or Territory, and for what judicial district, the recommendation and nomination is desired; and, thirdly, letters from business and professional men of the district, State, or Territory who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, each of which letters must vouch distinctly and fully for the gentleman named (1) in respect to his professional knowledge and ability, (2,) in respect to his personal integrity, and (3) in respect to his general business capacity.

4. In addition to these, when the State is represented in Congress, similar letters, if they can be had, are desired from the representative of the district, and from the Senators of the State, or, in the case of a Territory, from the delegate.

5. No memorials or petitions, or recommendations signed by others than the writer, are required.

6. All letters upon which any recommendation and nomination may be made will be filed by the Chief Justice in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

7. Nominations and recommendations founded upon *testimony* furnished as above required will be made as early as practicable after the same shall have been received. If more than one gentleman in any district or Territory is thus commended to him, the Chief Justice will exercise his discretion in making the selection.

8. Only one person will be recommended and nominated in any one Congressional district except (1) in the case that the courts having the appointing power shall decline to appoint the persons first recommended and nominated; or (2) in the case that after the act shall have gone fully into operation the appointing court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the business of the district cannot be properly done by one register; or, (3) in some cases, where a Congressional district may be partly in one judicial district and partly in another.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the Supreme Court U. S.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 5, 1867.

Ratification of the Russian-American Treaty.

The telegraph informs us of the ratification by the Senate yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, of the treaty lately concluded by our government with Russia for the cession to the United States of all the possessions of that power on this continent, known as Russian-America. The specific sum to be paid is $7,200,000, the $2,000,000 being added in consideration of a guarantee by Russia to relieve us of any obligation arising out of the privilege which she had allowed others of fishing and hunting in the territory. The treaty is based, it is said, upon a proposition originally made by this government in the Pierce administration.

The present acquisition will most probably prepare the negotiations for the acquisition of British Columbia, when we will have gained the entire shore of the Pacific, from 54:40 up to the Polar Sea, with its islands, fisheries, &c., which in the future are expected to become essential interests to the Pacific States, and a convenience altogether to our great mercantile and military marine. To the sixty thousand inhabitants of Russian America, five-sixths of whom are Esquimaux, the change of mastery will be beneficial.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The members of the Louisiana Legislature held a meeting the day after adjournment, and appointed a committee of thirteen, who where given authority to appoint a State Executive Committee for the National Reconstruction Party of Louisiana.

CRIMINAL COURT.—At the opening of its session on Friday, the Court was engaged in hearing the motion of the counsel for the prisoner to arrest judgment in the rape case. The motion was overruled by the Court. The counsel then moved for a new trial, which motion was also overruled. The Court then proceeded to pass judgment upon the prisoner. He was sentenced to be remanded to prison until the 10th day of May next, at which time he is to be taken to the place of common execution by the Sheriff, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and there to be hung by the neck until he is dead.

From this judgment the counsel for the defence prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, which was granted. The appeal is based upon a point of fact.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN.—The motives which prompted the action of the Chamber of Commerce of this city in the passage of the resolutions given below at their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening, cannot fail to meet the approval of the citizens generally and particularly the business community. A standard is required, and it is most fitting that it should be established by the Chamber of Commerce. Composed of merchants that body is enabled to understand and appreciate the wants of the business community and know what is required.

The standard established for corn differs, however, from that declared by act of Assembly at the session of 1856-57. The following are the weights established for the various descriptions of grain by the Legislature during the above session, and we are under the impression that the act has not since been subjected to amendment. We quote from the act:

"A bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds; of rice forty-four pounds; of rye fifty-six pounds; of indian corn fifty-four pounds; of buckwheat fifty pounds; of barley forty-eight pounds; of oats thirty pounds; of flax seed fifty-five pounds; of clover seed sixty-four pounds; of peas fifty pounds; of corn meal forty-six pounds."

The resolutions of the Chamber are as follows:

Whereas, Frequent and just complaints have been made throughout our entire community in relation to the deficiency in measurement of grain, more especially that of corn, be it

Resolved, That from and after the first day of May next, no corn or other grain shall be bought or sold in this market, except by weight, and when no weight is specified, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel shall be considered the standard for corn.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next regular meeting the standard weight of other grain.

Punch gives the following substitute for profane swearing, adapted to various sorts and conditions of men:

Lawyer: Tax my bill.
Doctor: Dash my draughts.
Soldier: Snap my stock.
Bricklayer: I'll be plastered.
Bricklayer's Laborer: Chop my hod.
Carpenter: Saw me.
Plumber and Glazier: Solder my pipes. Smash my panes.
Painter: I'm daubed.
Engineer: Burst my boiler.
Dramatic Author: Steal my French dictionary.
Actor: I'll be hissed.
Tailor: Cut me out. Cook my goose.
Binen Draper: Soil my silks. Sell me off.
Grocer: Squash my figs. Sand my Sugar. Seize my scales.
Baker; Knead my dough. Scorch my muffins.
Auctioneer: Knock me down.

General Pope announces in general orders that although he expects to allow the civil officers in his district to remain in their offices until their terms of office expire, yet it is to be clearly understood that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and whilst holding their offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State governments under act of Congress to provide for the more efficent government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto.

National Cemeteries.

A National Cemetery has been erected near Yorktown, which contains the remains of two thousand one hundred and eighty-one Union soldiers, who fell during McClellan's memorable struggle on the peninsula. The Cemetery stands on the Yorktown and Williamsburg road, about a quarter of a mile outside the old Confederate entrenchments, and is tastefully laid out in four equal sections of ground, with grass plats, trees and shrubbery intermingling with happy effect.

Delaware United States Senatorship.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 9.—Hon. Jas. A. Bayard, of Wilmington, who has been appointed United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Riddle, will take his seat at once. Senator Saulsbury passed through the city last night on his way home. If he resigns, he will probably be succeeded by his brother, who is now Governor of this State.

Numerous expedients are reported from Massachusetts to get round the prohibitory law, which is now being enforced with rigor in that State. The latest expedient is the sale of mince pies with a large quantity of brandy in them, or, as a Boston paper expresses it, "about one drunk to each mince pie." These are known as "anti-prohibition pies," and are chiefly sold in the highly exemplary and moral town of Boston.

Mr. B. M. Brown, eighty-four years old, and a resident of Dayton, Ohio, for the last thirty years, is undergoing the process of voluntary starvation. According to the Journal, of that city, he and his family assert that he has taken no food since the 28th of February. He feels no pain from his long fast, and asserts that he has no appetite. He is reduced to a skeleton, expects death, and is satisfied with the expectation; but believes that "guardian angels" have, by some spiritual essence, protracted his life.

Some liquor seized by the State authorities in Middlesex county, Mass., was analyzed a few days since. On a bottle which was lettered in guilt "D. Brandy," thirty cents per glass, the chemist put the following label: "Unable to decide what the manufacturer of this intended to imitate; it contains more or less camphene." He also added, as a private mark, a skull and cross bones.

They have a patriarch in Taunton, Mass., who says that he once raised a flock of wild ducks from a pond when he took aim at them with his gun and fired. They flew away with much clamor, and surprised to find that none of them dropped, he examined the field of battle. He picked up four bushels of legs. There is a touch of pathos in the old man's voice as he adds—"I fired too low."

Miss Salina Eller, of Beck's Station, Hamilton county, Indiana, was bitten on the finger by a rabid dog some two months ago. Last week symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and the disease was rapidly approaching the crisis when one of the doctors in attendance determined to try bromide of potassium, lately recommended by a European physician. Continuing this remedy until nearly two ounces had been given, the horrible symptoms began to abate on the 1st inst., and at last accounts it was hoped she might recover.

Philip Tompertt, Independent Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, Saturday by 2,018 majority.—The total vote polled is about 9,290.